"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indication for to-day for this city and vicinity are probably fair and warmer, with southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,382. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 97⅞; cash corn, 35⅞; cash cotton, 6 13-16.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William of Germany left Budapest after replying to the toast of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria at a banquet, and seeing the illuminations in the city. The Paris Figaro announces that a peace treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the Mahdi. Both parties guarantee the Abyssinian frontier. Troops were called out in Milan to quell a disturbance of the anti-clericals, who raised the Italian flag over the cathedral. King Leopold of Belgium has reached Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, on his yacht, and it is talked there that he is on his way to visit the Congo territory. The Queen Regent of Holland expressed the hope, on opening the States General Assembly at the Hague, that before the end of the Parliamentary session of 1898 Queen Wilhelmina will have commenced to reign. The Sultan has ratified the treaty of peace with Greece. M. Delyannis, the former Greek Premier, has asserted that if the proposed scheme of foreign control should prove to imply an interference with the sovereign rights of the State, he would not hesitate to advise the Chamber to reject it. The Haddah Mullah attacked Sir Bindon Blood on the Afghan frontier Monday evening.—Page 7.

Page 1.

At 7:45 o'clock last evening robbers entered the drug store of Flaks & Gordon, Madison and Market Streets, while hundreds of people were passing, and with drawn revolvers held and robbed Mr. Gordon and searched the place for money.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, it is said, will lay some propositions from his Government before Secretary Sherman on his return to Washington which it is desired to have incorporated in the arbitration treaty now under contemplation.

When the expert accountants detailed by Controller Fitch begin the investigation of the financial condition of Long Island City they will probably find themselves blocked, as it is reported that the records of the Board of Education for 1887-'88-'89-'90-'91, and '92 are missing.

The widow of Dr. Rizal, the former leader of the patriots in the Philippines, is in Philadelphia, where she has made arrangements for military expeditions to aid the insurgents, and concluded an agreement for mutual assistance with the Cuban Junta. She intends to return to the Philippines to lead the patriots in person.

Page 2.

William V. Molloy was nominated for Sheriff of Westchester County in the Republican Convention at White Plains. The opposing faction did not bolt.

The National Free-Silver Camp Meeting at Springfield, Ohio, came to a close, with a small attendance and some desultory speeches. A policeman attached the chairs to secure his pay for services at the grounds.

During the primaries of the Jeffersonian Democrats of Long Island City, on Monday night, the followers of William Wright were not allowed to vote in the Third Ward. They overcame the obstacle by voting in a hat next to the ballot box, and the Executive Committee sustained them.

Seth Low said yesterday that the Citizens' Union is the only power on earth that can induce him to withdraw his candidacy for the Mayoralty. Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, said that the Union would not withdraw Mr. Low from nomination, no matter what the Republicans may do. Frederick S. Gibbs and other Republican politicians denied that Mr. Olcott would be expected to withdraw, after being nominated, in order to make a compromise possible.

Page 3.

Mercury dropped to 45 degrees at 5:30 A. M. yesterday, and at 5:05 P. M. it had risen to 60 degrees. The weather was the coldest experienced on Sept. 21 for twenty-two years.

Vice President Hobart had a conference with Mr. Platt and Chairman Quigg, and it is rumored he came to offer Administration aid. Mr. Quigg roundly scored Seth Low and said he is the only bar to harmony. Minor Republican candidates are announcing on all sides.

Chairman Bynum of the National Gold Democracy in an interview said that Low had "unhorsed and disarmed" Platt in his letter of acceptance. A "straight" Republican ticket would place the responsibility for a Tammany victory upon the Republican machine.

Joseph Ladue, the Alaska pioneer, was in consultation yesterday with President McKinley and Secretary Alger regarding the situation in the Klondike region. He estimates that there are 6,000 miners there, with Winter provisions for only half that number. The official advices of the War Department are more encouraging.

Page 4.

The Baltimore players beat the New Yorkers at baseball yesterday at the Polo Grounds by a score of 10 to 3.

The Horsemen's Protective Association held a meeting at Gravesend yesterday and elected Directors and officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Henrietta Heins, housekeeper for Lawrence Waters, who acknowledges that he deserted his two children at Haverstraw, is under arrest charged with being implicated in the deed.

The yellow fever situation in New Orleans was improved materially yesterday. Only nine new cases and no deaths were reported. There were fourteen new cases and one death at Edwards, Miss.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday discussed the matter of granting to the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company a franchise for their proposed King's Bridge Road extension, and postponed final action for a week.

Page 5.

Owing to the breaking of one of the cables on the Broadway line yesterday traffic was blocked for several hours.

President McKinley yesterday announced the appointment of Congressman Francis H. Wilson as Postmaster of Brooklyn.

The Queen's County Fair was opened under auspicious circumstances. Mayor Gleason's horse Battle Axe is entered for races.

One life may have been lost in a fire that destroyed two buildings in East New York and rendered a dozen families homeless.

The last witness for the State in the Luetgert murder trial at Chicago was called. To-day ex-Judge Vincent will open the case for the defense.

Lieut. Commander Kimball, who will command the torpedo boat flotilla on its cruise, has received his final instructions from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

A hearing took place here yesterday in the proceedings begun by the Governor of North Carolina to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company.

The Charity Organization Society has completed statistics which show that more work was required of it during this Summer than last. There has been a marked improvement, however, since Sept. 1.

The family of Samuel Turnik, a cloakmaker, of 172 Monroe Street, became seriously ill on Monday after drinking milk, and a physician who was called said he thought they had been poisoned by ptomaines.

The Clyde Line steamship Oneida, bound from Jacksonville and Charleston for Boston, put into this port yesterday morning leaking badly and having a bad list to port. After reaching the Clyde Line dock she settled to the bottom.

Attorney General McKenna yesterday announced his opinion on Section 22 of the new tariff law, imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. in certain cases. He holds that the object of the discrimination, as under the former law, is solely to furnish additional protection to goods transported by sea in vessels of the United States. He therefore concludes that the duty is not applicable to goods coming directly to the United States through Canadian ports, or to foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels.

Page 7.

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and members of his Cabinet, left Washington last night for North Adams, Mass.

Coroner Hoeber began the inquest into the cause of the death of two men who were killed by the fall of the elevator in the American Tract Society Building.

Oscar Hammerstein was arrested for violating the law as to music halls in producing "The Cat and the Cherub." Weber and Fields are summoned to appear on a similar charge.

George F. Hoar of Worcester, Mass., made the address of welcome at the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches in Saratoga. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage was among the speakers yesterday.

Page 10.

Fighting cats at Greenpoint, L. I., resulted in a lamp being upset, and the butcher's shop of James Johnson was burned.

The wheat market yesterday was weak and nervous. An abundant and increasing supply, heavy Northwestern receipts, and a small export business were the controlling influences.

Page 12.

The remodeled cruiser Chicago will be floated from the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day.

William McAvoy, the escaped apprentice of the monitor Terror, returned to the ship voluntarily in time to prevent a charge of desertion.

Dr. Stephen Smith was appointed a Commissioner of Charities, to succeed Silas C. Croft, who has been appointed Surveyor of the Port.

In the trial of Dr. Albanesius of Jersey City for arson, it has been discovered that the defendant has married a principal witness for the prosecution. She cannot testify now.

Many important business houses on Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, are suffering from the barricades and trenches which prevent carriage customers from patronizing them.

The hearing of testimony in the contest of the will of Elizabeth Pendleton Higgins was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Dr. Georgiana M. Crosby was the principal witness. She said she considered Mrs. Higgins irrational.

William Gantz, a pressman, who had often boasted that he would accomplish the feat, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and was rescued from the water with apparently but slight injuries. When he is sufficiently recovered to be discharged from the hospital he will be arraigned in court on the charge of attempted suicide.

The Trustees of the Normal College yesterday approved the recommendation of the Faculty and Executive Committee and adopted a new course of study, to begin where the High School course ends. Superintendent Jasper yesterday instructed the School Principals as to the introduction of manual training in the public schools.

Florence B. Harmon, who is charged with having stolen a ring set with precious stones from a Maiden Lane jeweler, was released yesterday on bail. Her friends and a physician who has seen her since her arrest say that she is in very bad health, and her mind is believed to be affected. Her brother, ex-Attorney General Harmon, has left Cincinnati to come to her assistance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 5.
The United Service.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Baseball.—Page 4

MYSTERY AT WEST POINT.

Officers of the Military Academy Investigating the Removal of the Reveille Gun.

NEWBURG, Sept. 21.—Whenever the under classes at West Point think that the tactical officers are working them too hard they either spike the reveille gun or carry it off. This trick is nearly as old as the academy, and seldom it is perpetrated without one or more cadets getting into trouble.

This morning the gun was missed from its usual place on the plains. The drum corps had gone the rounds and everybody on the post was wide awake expecting the bang of the reveille gun. The cadets rolled over for another snooze, expecting to turn out with a bound at the sound of the gun, but the minutes passed and those who had arisen at the sound of the drums shook the sleepers and told them that, whatever was the matter with the reveille gun, it was time to get up.

The word soon passed through the corps that the old gun had disappeared once more, and that there would be trouble when the tactical officers discovered it. The latter by this time were fully informed of its disappearance, and only a short time elapsed before they found it standing on end in a clump of bushes scarcely ten yards from its usual position. During the night some practical jokers had dismounted the old piece very carefully and placed it in the spot where it was found this morning.

A searching investigation was at once instituted by the authorities, but the ignorance of the cadets regarding the gun's removal was impenetrable. As the officer of the day and the officer in charge both had made inspections during the night and found no cadets missing, it will be a difficult matter to determine who played the trick.

ESCAPING PRISONER CAUGHT.

Clever Plan of a Jersey Convict Foiled at the Last Moment.

TRENTON, Sept. 21.—John Meyers, who has served about one-fourth of a term of seven years in the State prison here for burglary, made an attempt to escape today, and almost succeeded. His cell was on the top tier in the west wing of the prison. To effect his escape he cut through the wall of the cell and made an opening sufficiently large to permit his body to pass through. This task occupied his leisure time for several weeks.

When he emerged from his cell he was in a loft above the cells. The roof of the prison was a few feet above. After getting through the wall he worked more easily at making a hole in the roof, for the keepers on their rounds could look in his cell and see him apparently asleep in his bunk. He had fashioned a model of a head out of bread which he had saved from the table. The exterior of this was covered with manilla paper in such a manner that it looked natural in the half light. Under the covers Meyers placed the bricks removed from the wall in such a manner that there appeared to be a body in the bunk.

Last night Meyers was ready to depart. The hole in the roof was ready to break through, and he prepared to go. He found, however, that the searchlight which flashes in all parts of the prison yard and along the walls every few seconds would not give him the time needed. If he emerged upon the roof it would be but a few seconds before the light would reveal him. He, therefore, closed the hole in the roof and returned to his cell, determined to make the attempt in the daylight, when the walls would not be so carefully guarded.

After dinner to-day, when the prisoners went to their cells, he discarded his prison suit and donned a suit he had made for himself. During the Summer the convicts are allowed a lightweight blue woolen blanket as a covering. He had secured an extra one of these, and had cut it up and made for himself a pair of trousers, a coat, and a hat. The suit was rather rough looking, but would have enabled him to get out of the city without attracting attention.

He made his way out of the prison, and had succeeded in reaching the top of the wall surrounding the yard without being discovered, when he was seen by Deputy Keeper Rhinehardt. Meyers did not see the keeper, and was about to leap to the ground outside when he looked down and saw the keeper's revolver pointed at his face. He dropped back into the yard and was returned to the prison. In his bunk was found the dummy arranged as usual, so that he would not have been missed until the supper hour.

TO AVENGE HER HUSBAND

The Widow of Dr. Rizal Here to Secure Aid for the Patriots in the Philippines.

HER WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

Arrangements Made for Expeditions and Supplies and an Agreement for Mutual Assistance Concluded with the Cuban Junta.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Marina Comenol Orbi Hozae Rizal, the widow of Dr. Hozae Rizal, who was butchered by Gen. Polaviejo on Dec. 6, 1896, is now in Philadelphia. Dr. Rizal was the acknowledged leader and instigator of the revolution in the Philippines, which had been smoldering since 1894. As the President of Manila University, he was honored and revered by the residents of the island. Religious persuasion and the atrocious list of tyrannies that are familiar to Cuban and Philippine historians finally were too grave for Dr. Rizal to bear. He was instrumental in gathering together the patriots, and took to the field.

Marina Comenol Orbi had been a student in the university. An attachment had sprung up between her and the President, and on Dec. 4 she went into the thick of the battle to meet her lover, and they were married, with a band of patroits as the only witnesses. Marina returned to Manila, and two days later the young husband was captured. The Spanish General visited the prisoner, and offered him life, liberty, and passports for himself and wife if he would persuade the insurgents to yield. Rizal courageously and patriotically refused to buy his freedom at such a price. On Dec. 6 he was led to a stone wall, compelled to kneel, and was shot to death by a file of Spaniards under command of Gen. Polaviejo.

Mrs. Rizal then made up her mind to devote her life to the cause and to avenge her husband. She first went to Japan, and there found sympathy and substantial encouragement. Mrs. Rizal is now stopping at the northwestern part of this city, where she is the guest of a family thoroughly in sympathy with her cause. Her extraordinary ability manifests itself in her shrewd, secret work. Many cases of arms and ammunition have been shipped over the trunk lines to Canada, where they will be forwarded to Japan, and ultimately to the patriots in the Philippines.

The Remington Arms Company is said to have sent thousands of rifles and is at work completing more for the same purpose. A band of recruits will be sent from America as soon as they can be collected. The work has all been done so quietly that the presence of Mrs. Rizal in this city has been known only to two or three of her most trusted friends. She has been here a month and not a moment has been spent in idleness.

One of the most important steps yet taken by the Philippine patriots has been their resolution to join forces with Cuba. It is said that Mrs. Rizal has been mainly instrumental in drawing up an agreement by which the Cuban Junta and the Philippine patriots will act in unison. She has been in consultation with the most influential Cubans, and the result will likely be a bond which will mean much for their advancement. Spain has a foe in Mrs. Rizal who is capable of doing much for the cause of liberty.

Mrs. Rizal will go from here to Japan, and it is her intention to head the troops in person when she returns to the island. The patriots have been stirred deeply by the heroism of this woman, who is willing to give her life for the cause for which her husband died. The Philippine insurgents have been fighting at a great disadvantage for want of troops and supplies. With renewed courage and abundant supplies under the inspired leadership of Mrs. Rizal, they expect ere long to gain their liberty and force Spain to grant practically the same reforms that Cuba is struggling for. Japan is lending much aid to their cause, and is said to be looking with envious eyes upon the island.

The expedition which Mrs. Rizal will soon lead from America is the first organized in the United States, but a permanent organization has been formed which will act in conjunction with the Cuban Junta in supplying troops, war munitions, and counsel to the forces in the field.

SPAIN'S FORCES IN TWO WARS.

She Has Sent 181,738 Men to Cuba and 27,760 to the Philippines.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—An official statement has been issued showing the numbers of men and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the insurrections now in progress in those quarters.

Between November, 1895, and May, 1897, the Spanish Government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers, 6,261 officers, of whom 40 were Generals; 212,542 guns, 320,406 kilograms of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannon, 12 mitrailleuses, and 29,500 shells.

Since the outbreak of the present rebellion in the Philippines the Government has sent 27,760 soldiers, 881 officers, of whom 9 were Generals; 43,100 guns, 24 cannon, 24,910 kilograms of powder, 21,726,585 cartridges, and 30,604 shells.

WOODFORD ULTIMATUM DENIED.

Madrid Authorities Repudiate the Story of The Paris Temps.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times's correspondent at Paris says:

"An official telegram from Madrid asserts that the declarations imputed to United States Minister Woodford (during his interview with the Duke of Tetuan) are officially denied. Gen. Woodford formulated no ultimatum. On the contrary, the conversation was extremely cordial and passed off to the entire satisfaction of both parties."

ALEXANDER E. ORR ON CUBA.

Havana Newspapers Comment Favorably on His Utterances.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—The local press comments in the most favorable terms upon the assurances given by Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, to the Vice President of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, during the latter's recent visit in New York, when Mr. Orr urged him to make it plain to the people of the Island of Cuba that they ought not to interpret the sentiments of the sensational American press as exactly representing the sentiments and tendency of the people of the United States at large.

The Havana papers also attack the jingoes and the American sensational press. El Pais, the organ of the Autonomist Party, says:

"The American sensational press, which is without conscience, is largely responsible for the immense misfortune that has befallen the Island of Cuba through the encouragement it has given rebels on and outside the island, but the chagrin of rebels will be doleful when they are once convinced that the Washington Government will not intervene directly in their cause."

SIX CUBANS REACH JAMAICA.

They Land at Kingston in an Open Boat with Dispatches for the Junta.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 21.—Six Cubans arrived here yesterday in an open boat with dispatches for the New York Junta in regard to the elections in Cuba and the recent victories of the insurgent forces over the Spaniards.

No communication, however, can be had with the new arrivals, as they are quarantined by the local authorities here, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba.

DROP IN STOCKS DUE TO CUBA.

Spanish Fours Go Down in London and Paris and Americans in Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting in its financial article on the fall of three-quarters in Spanish fours on heavy sales for Continental account, says:

"The bonds were absurdly high owing to the support of Paris, which was loaded up, but probably the conditions will be changed by the action of the United States in regard to Cuba. Spain evidently cannot wage war with America, but the cession of the independence of Cuba may lead to disasters at Madrid, and if Spain defaults the French financiers will be hit very badly."

The Evening Standard attributes the fall in prices on the Stock Exchange to the reported action of the United States in connection with the Cuban insurrection.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The feature of the Berlin and Frankfort Stock Exchanges today was the weakness of American securities, due to the report of The Temps of Paris yesterday in a dispatch from San Sebastian, that the United States had practically sent an ultimatum to Spain, notifying that country, through the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of its intention to intervene in Cuba if the insurrection in that island is not suppressed by the end of October.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—On the Stock Exchange here to-day Spanish 4s fell, owing to the belief that the alleged ultimatum sent by the United States to Spain on the subject of Cuba will cause the present Cabinet to remain in office.

HANNIS TAYLOR IN LONDON.

To Visit Prof. Freeman at Oxford and Complete His Book.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Hannis Taylor, the former United States Minister to Spain, arrived here yesterday evening and called at the United States Embassy to-day. In an interview Mr. Taylor said:

"The grave negotiations now pending between the United States and Spain as to the war in Cuba are entirely in the hands of Gen. Woodford, who has had fruitful experience both in peace and war, and will be equal to the occasion, whatever it may be."

Mr. Taylor was questioned in regard to the accuracy of the statements contained in the dispatch from San Sebastian to The Temps of Paris, purporting to give the substance of the interview which took place on Sunday last between Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister to Spain, and the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which Gen. Woodford is said to have insisted courteously, but firmly, upon the necessity of terminating the war in Cuba, and to have declared that if it is not terminated by the end of October the United States will feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba. In reply, the former Minister said:

"My lips are sealed until after my arrival at Washington."

Regarding the general feeling in Spain, Mr. Taylor remarked:

"I must, in justice, say that I have never received any personal discourtesy from any one; but for the past year my residence was guarded by soldiers."

Mr. Taylor will pay a visit to Prof. Freeman, at Oxford, will complete his book, and will sail for home on Oct. 2.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, for a long time past, has been engaged upon a book to bear the title of "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution." In May, 1896, he went to Oxford to obtain material with which to complete it.

Spanish Loan for Naval Works.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government is negotiating a loan, guaranteed by the port dues, for the purposes of new naval works.

SIR JULIAN WANTS A TREATY.

He Would End His Career in Washington with the Conclusion of an Arbitration Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—On his return to Washington Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, will lay before Secretary Sherman some important suggestions for incorporation in the new treaty of arbitration which is being prepared. Sir Julian has been in close personal intercourse with the London Home Office for several weeks. He is very much interested in this treaty, and it would be a source of gratification to him if he could remain in office until a general contract of peace could be agreed to by England and the United States upon the lines of the treaty which was rejected by the Senate last Winter. He is prepared to make important concessions and modifications, however, in that instrument, and when the treaty is again submitted to the Senate many of the features against which objections were urged will have been eliminated.

Sir Julian desires to round out his diplomatic career with the consummation of a treaty of arbitration between the two great English-speaking nations of the world which will stand as a model for other civilized nations to follow.

SWALLOWED A HATPIN.

A Newark Child's Life Saved by X Rays and Surgery.

NEWARK, Sept. 21.—A delicate surgical operation was performed at the German Hospital last evening, by means of which a hatpin five and one-half inches long was removed from a child's stomach. The subject of the operation was Lena Strippe, three and one-half years old, the daughter of August Strippe of Harrison. She was playing on the floor Monday, and found the hatpin, which she put in her mouth. It slipped down her throat. A woman in the room tried to grasp the point of the pin, which still protruded from the throat, but the child in breathing drew the pin down into her stomach.

The little girl was taken to the German Hospital, where the location of the pin was determined by means of the X rays. The pin was shown upright in the aesophagus, the point only a short distance from the heart. A slight change in the position of the pin would have caused it to pierce the heart. On this account the utmost caution was necessary in the operation for its removal, which is pronounced entirely successful.

X Rays Found the Cause.

Mary Boro, seven years old, of Demott Street, West Hoboken, swallowed a melon seed seven weeks ago. As it caused her no pain she did not inform her parents. On Sunday she complained of a sore throat and was taken to Town Physician White, who subjected her to the X rays. The photograph showed that the melon seed had lodged in her windpipe. An operation will be required for its removal.

TOOK A PAPER FOR A GHOST.

Colored Man in New Jersey Finds the Police Incredulous.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 21.—William Sims, a colored man, rushed into the police station last night. His face was almost ashen, and in frightened tones he told how he saw a ghost in the yard of Mrs. T. Hewitt on Henry Place. The officer in charge asked him what he had been drinking, but Sims insisted he saw the ghost, and had run to the station house so that the police could run it out of town.

The frightened colored man obtained no satisfaction from the police, and finally departed. He met several young men and told them his tale. The party went with him toward Henry Place, and as they approached the yard Simms exclaimed:

"Thar 'tis. See him by de house. Look out; don't go too near."

The young men saw a tall white object close to the house, and proceeded to investigate. First a couple of stones were thrown, but the ghost did not move. It proved to be a dahlia plant which had been covered with newspapers to prevent its being touched by frost.

WILD WEST ON EAST SIDE

Robbers with Drawn Revolvers Boldly Invade a Drug Store and Plunder the Proprietor.

SOUGHT THE CASH DRAWER

Quietly Walked Away When Interrupted and Disappeared with Mr. Gordon's Plated Watch and a Small Sum of Money.

A raid as daring as was ever made in the far West was successfully and safely executed last evening in the heart of the most crowded part of New York.

The scene was the drug store of Flaks & Gordon, at the northeast corner of Market and Madison Streets, on the lower east side. Aaron Gordon, a partner of the firm, was in the store at 7:45 o'clock with a young woman clerk. It was hardly dark, and people were streaming along all the sidewalks on both Madison and Market Streets at the rate of several hundred a minute.

The front door opens on Market Street. Two men walked through it and to Mr. Gordon, who stood between two counters near the glass partition screening the prescription department at the rear. This is about twenty feet from the front door. As the men approached Mr. Gordon both drew revolvers and pointed them at his head.

"You keep quiet and get back," one of them said.

Gordon was too much startled and frightened to do anything but obey orders. He backed through the space between the counters and the door behind the prescription department leading into a rear room. The young woman, who speaks only Yiddish, was scared out of her senses and voice by the sight of the revolvers and cowered behind the prescription case, silent and motionless.

When the robbers had Gordon in the back room away from the front, which thousands of people could see through the wide windows, one of them left him and quietly went behind the counter and pulled one drawer after another open, evidently looking for the cash drawer. The other, still holding his revolver in his right hand and muttering threats, seached Gordon carefully and thoroughly, taking his watch from his pocket, unhooking the chain, and all the money he had, a small sum.

Just at this time Mr. Flaks walked to the front door to go to work, and was astonished to be stopped by a strange man, a third robber who had been left on watch, who told him he could not go in, that he would be killed if he went in. Mr. Flaks is not used to robbers and did not suspect the truth. He thought the man was merely crazy, and after listening to him a moment pushed his way in. As he did so the other two men quietly walked out. They had probably heard their guard's voice and suspected trouble.

Mr. Flaks looked around the store bewildered. He could see nobody, and could not understand the open drawers. Mr. Gordon, as soon as he was released, had run through the side door, which opens on Madison Street, and called his friend and next-door neighbor, a butcher. The result of it all was that the three robbers had stepped outside, mingled with the morning throngs on the sidewalk, and disappeared as completely as if they had jumped into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

The police of the Madison Street Station were notified, but as the only description they got was that two of the robbers were apparently Irish and about nineteen years old, while the third was an American of thirty, they do not feel very sanguine of catching anybody, because they are in New York several thousand Irish and Americans of those ages. Mr. Gordon was congratulating himself last night that his watch was plated and his pockets were comparatively empty, and he and Mr. Flaks were shaking hands over the fact that the robbers had opened nearly every drawer in the store but the right one.

LONG ISLAND CITY ACCOUNTS.

The Records of the Department of Education for Six Years Reported as Missing.

If the reports circulating in Long Island City are founded on fact the expert accountants detailed by Controller Fitch to investigate the financial condition of the municipality will find themselves blocked when they begin on the records of the Department of Education.

According to the reports, nearly all the records for 1887-'88-'89-'90-'91, and '92 are missing. The records said to be missing contain the official data of the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 appropriated in 1889 for the erection of new schoolhouses.

When Mayor Gleason was succeeded by Mayor Sanford after a contest as to who had been elected Mayor in January, 1893, the books relating to the Department of Education are said to have been removed from the office of the Superintendent of the Department of Education and never to have been returned. W. E. Stewart, Corporation Counsel in the Sanford administration, presented the matter to the Queens County Grand Jury in April, 1893. The Grand Jury declined to find indictments, and nothing more was done about the case.

The motive alleged for the removal of the books was that they contained records showing that the schools had cost considerably less than the amount said to have been expended on them.

One of the experts who are investigating the Long Island City accounts said last night that so far nothing open to criticism had been found. Mayor Gleason said he had heard a good deal about the books being missing, but he did not know anything about it, and on general principles he did not believe any statement made by the officers of the Sanford administration.

CHIEF OF POLICE ATTACKED.

Burglars in Flemington, N. J., Try to Kill Him With a Hammer.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Three burglars made a desperate attempt to kill Chief of Police Charles Peterson last night. The burglars had already entered the blacksmith's shop of A. J. Bellis, where they stole several sledge hammers and other tools. Armed with these they entered the Post Office, but the safe was empty. They were close to the bank building when they encountered Chief Peterson, who was patrolling the business section with a lighted lantern. The Chief demanded their business, and what they were doing on the streets at 2 o'clock.

One of the burglars swung a ten-pound sledge hammer and struck the Chief a glancing blow on the shoulder. Peterson fired two shots at the men, but did not hit them. Two of them grabbed his arms and tried to hold him so that their companion could strike him on the head with the sledge hammer. Several blows were struck. One of them hit one of the men holding Peterson, and caused him to let go. This freed the arm in which Peterson had his revolver, and he tried to fire point blank at the man with the sledge hammer. Before he could do so a blow on the arm from the hammer knocked the revolver from his grasp.

Peterson swung his lantern against the face of the man who held him with a force that broke the heavy glass, and bent and twisted the frame.

Peterson broke away and ran to the fire bell and sounded an alarm. Residents of all parts of the town rushed out, and in a short time 600 men, headed by the firemen and constables, were searching for the three burglars, but they failed to find them. Chief Peterson is laid up from his injuries.

Wants $10,000 for His Finger.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 21.—Nunziato Oneilo has brought suit for $10,000 against Wolff & Bishop, stone crushers of Richmond Hill, for the loss of a finger. The firm has agreed to settle $50 on the Italian, but he scorns the offer. He was in the employ of the firm and had his finger crushed under a stone.

PLUCKY WOMAN IN NEWARK.

She Makes an Italian, Who Had Run Down Her Wheel, Settle Up.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Miss Estelle Dobbins, a young woman living at 81 Stone Street, was pocketed this morning as she was turning from Eagles into Orange Street on her bicycle by an Italian peddler who was driving recklessly. By a quick jump the young woman escaped injury, but the rear wheel of her machine was broken and the dress guard was destroyed.

The Italian was driving off laughing when Miss Dobbins ordered him to stop, and he did so. Then she demanded $7 as the value of the property damaged. The man did not have it, but when Miss Dobbins appealed to a policeman the Italian sent a boy for the amount and paid on the spot.

EXCITING FIRE IN PASSAIC.

Many Persons Escape By the Roof—Two Rescues by Firemen.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 21.—Eight families were caught in the upper floors of the three-story brick building at Main and Passaic Streets by a fire this morning. The flames started in the cellar and ran up through the stairs. Most of the persons escaped to the building of Assemblyman John King, which adjoins.

Mrs. William Dunham and her daughter were not able to leave their apartments, and Mrs. Dunham's dress and her daughter's face and hair were burned in an attempt to get out. The firemen finally raised a ladder upon their shoulders to the window and the women were rescued. Mrs. Fry, one of the tenants, was overcome by smoke and had to be carried out.

On the ground floor was the men's furnishing store of H. Meyers & Son. Their stock was totally destroyed. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $20,000.

PROF. HOLDEN TO RESIGN.

About to Give Up His Post at the Lick Observatory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Prof. Edward E. Holden, who long has been director of the great Lick Observatory, is soon to give up his post.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents to-day it was announced that Prof. Holden contemplated resigning. It was understood that his resignation was desired by some influential members of the board. A proposal was made to give him a vacation of three months to allow him to get settled elsewhere. This led to a wrangle, and the whole matter finally was referred to a committee.

At the meeting to-day charges of favoritism and arbitrary discrimination were made against Prof. Holden by Prof. Colton, who is at the head of the department of lunar photography.

MRS. CHASE-SPRAGUE IN WANT.

Failure of a Subscriber to the Salmon P. Chase Fund to Pay Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Owing to the failure of one of the subscribers to the eighty-thousand-dollar fund to redeem Edgewood, the Salmon P. Chase homestead, north of Washington, to make good the amount of his subscription, an unpleasant hitch has occurred in the administration of the trust.

Under the terms of the deal the $80,000 to be advanced by the friends of the family was to provide for the taking up of the mortgage and allowing Mrs. Kate Chase-Sprague an income of $4,000 a year for two years. The limit of the trust was five years, and provision was to be made for Mrs. Chase-Sprague for the remaining three years from the proceeds of fifteen lots which the trustees were authorized to sell at their discretion.

Only $75,000 of the $80,000 subscribed having been paid in, Mrs. Chase-Sprague finds herself in straitened circumstances, the Trustees being unable to pay her the second year's income as originally agreed upon.

A NEW JERSEY SPITE FENCE.

Twenty-two Feet in Height and Otherwise Offensive.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 21.—Work has been in progress for six weeks on a board fence twenty-two feet high in the yard of Mrs. Charles Herold on Broad Street. It is located within a few inches of the fence dividing the Herold yard from the one adjoining, and, according to Mrs. Herold, is to prevent a family named Koppleman from throwing dishwater into the Herold yard.

The house of the Kopplemans is so close to the party fence that the shutters swing against the fence and it is now impossible for the Kopplemans to open their shutters more than a few inches. As these windows are their source of light they are almost in darkness. At one place the fence is further removed, but in that point, opposite the window, is painted the word "hospital" in white letters upon a black ground.

Victor Heroid, the son of Mrs. Herold, erected the fence, and says he painted the word on the boards because Mrs. Koppleman had been an inmate of a hospital, and they wanted to remind her of that fact in case she opened the window. Mrs. William Frank, who owns the house in which the Kopplemans live, says she will take some legal action in the matter. She has been notified by the Kopplemans that they are going to move because their rooms are made dark by the fence.

Ex-Gov. Flower's Gift to Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Flower were in Ithaca yesterday, the guests of President Schurman of Cornell University. Before going away the Governor presented the university with $5,000 for the purchase of a special library for the veterinary college.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title

The storm in the East Gulf has moved very slowly northeastward, and is now central off the northeast point of Florida, and has caused a northeast wind of forty-seven miles per hour at Charleston. The pressure is low to the north of Montana. A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to the Southern New England coast.

Heavy rains have occurred in Florida and showers on the South Atlantic coast and in the upper lake region.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the South Atlantic States, has risen in the lake regions, the Missouri, Middle, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

Showers may be expected on the South and Middle Atlantic coast and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	52	46	47
6 A. M.	52	45	48
9 A. M.	55	48	52
12 M.	63	53	56
4 P. M.	64	59	61
6 P. M.	63	59	60
9 P. M.	61	57	57
12 P. M.	61	53	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1896	59
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees, at 5:05 P. M.; the minimum was 45 degrees, at 5:50 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent., at 8 A. M., and 77 per cent., at 8 P. M.

RESULT IN KINGS MIXED

Worth and Woodruff Both Claim Victory in the Republican Primaries.

LOW ISSUE NOT PROMINENT

But Wherever It Figured Openly Delegates Were Instructed for Low—Platt May Have the County and Anti-Platt the City Convention.

Republican Assembly District Conventions in Brooklyn for the election of delegates to the Judiciary and Assembly Conventions.

Meeting of the State Committee of the National Democracy—62 William Street, 4 P. M.

Stereopticon lecture on the Departments of Building and Education—Church of the Ascension, 12 West Eleventh Street, 8 P. M.

The Worth and Willis armies met in battle at the primaries in Brooklyn last night, and one of the fiercest faction fights ever known in that city was carried on. The "sure" wards were almost entirely eliminated from the contest. Such a thing as a "sure" ward was almost unknown, for even Theodore B. Willis's ward was broken into by the Worth people, and at a late hour last night it appeared as if they had won Woodruff's.

The result is still in doubt. Worth has apparently been beaten in the fight to control the County Convention, and the Woodruff people were asserting last night that this meant an anti-Low delegation to the City Convention. The fact is, however, that among the wards carried by Woodruff and Willis were some—like the Twentieth, for instance—which went almost sol

pose Low and vote a mixed ticket in the County Convention. In private conversation among his supporters, during the fight, he gave some indication of his reasons by saying that the sentiment of his ward was so overwhelmingly against Willis that no one from that ward could vote for him.

In the Ninth Ward Worth's men were headed by City Auditor John R. Sutton and the opposition by John C. Turnbull. The fight was so evenly divided that it is impossible to give the result, but all the indications point to a victory for the Worth-Sutton men. They will probably have a majority of the delegates from that ward to the County Convention, and it was on the County Convention that the whole Ninth Ward fight centred. It is doubtful, however, whether Sutton will control the Eleventh Assembly District Convention.

Mr. Sutton concedes to the Woodruff-Willis combination the Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Districts, but says that he has all or nearly all the remaining nineteen districts. The Low question was lost sight of in the Ninth Ward fight, and little or no talk about the city ticket was heard.

In the Third Ward, which has long been a scene of political turmoil, both parties claimed victory. Michael J. Dady, the Woodruff-Willis leader, asserted that he had carried eight districts out of thirteen. According to the figures given by the Hirsch leaders Hirsch has carried the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts, and Dady the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh. The Fourth District, they say, is contested, and the contest will be decided by the Ward Committee, which is for Worth. In spite of these positive figures, the indications last night were that the Dady claims were more nearly correct, and that Dady had routed the Worth people. Dady is jubilant, and boasts that his faction will send 94 delegates to the City Convention. The vote in the ward, according to him, was 2,300 to 600.

Gains for Willis.

Jacob Brenner, Worth leader in the Tenth Ward, Eighth Assembly District, claims seventeen of the twenty-five districts in the ward, with about thirty-six of the forty-eight delegates to the Assembly District Conventions. Mr. Brenner expects that the delegates from the district to the City Convention will cast their votes for Low.

In many of the districts the vote was close, showing, according to Mr. Brenner, that the Willis people under Arthur Densmore have been making inroads upon his strength. In the Twenty-second, Brenner's own district, Felix Kernan, a Willis man, received sixteen votes to eighteen for Brenner. This was a surprise, as Judge Brenner expected no opposition there. In this ward are many employes of the City Works Department, and doubtless to this is due the surprisingly large Willis vote.

In the Sixteenth District, which polled the largest number of votes for McKinley, Daniel Hasbrouck, Vice President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, a Worth man, a Willis man, was defeated, 2 to 1, by Samuel Greeson. There were contests in every district except the Sixteenth. The prevailing sentiment is for Seth Low.

The Twelfth Ward, according to Sheriff Buttling, was won by Jacob Worth, who, he says, carried eight of the thirteen districts. The Willis leaders, while not giving out any figures, say they will send three delegates to the City Convention.

Worth's Victory in the Nineteenth.

The "middle-of-the-road" politicians, who have been working like beavers to defeat Jacob Worth in his own ward, the Nineteenth, met with a stunning and complete defeat. They were headed by Police Justice Kramer, who had taken several sides during the last two weeks, and finally declared against Worth. Since then Kramer, who is for Mayor Wurster for Controller, has been making extraordinary efforts to carry the ward. Mayor Wurster is also a resident of the Nineteenth.

The result of the fight was that Worth carried nineteen out of the twenty-four districts. Neither he nor Mayor Wurster voted, but Justice Lewis Worth and John S. McKeon, President of the Union League Club, were both on hand. In seventeen or eighteen of the twenty-four districts there was a fight against Worth, but there was only one ticket in his own district. Justice Kramer's defeat was made complete by the fact that he lost his own district by three votes. Fire Commissioner Bryant carried his district for Worth with flying colors.

In Atterbury's ward, the Twenty-third, a strong Low sentiment was manifested everywhere. But few of the delegations were instructed, and these few were instructed for Low. Among these districts was the Twenty-sixth, Joseph C. Cabble's district, which was strongly for Low. It was reported last night that half a dozen other districts had been instructed for Low, but it could not be learned which they were.

Strong as was the Low sentiment, it did not assume positive form, for the interest centred chiefly on the county fight. On this question Atterbury swept the ward, and he will have a nearly solid delegation to vote for his nomination for Sheriff. The Thirty-third District, however, went for Palmer.

Naval Officer Sharkey claimed the Twenty-fifth Ward by four districts. His delegation will vote against Low in the City Convention and for Worth in the County Convention.

Returns from the Twenty-fourth Ward were extremely meagre, but favorable to Willis. Ex-Senator Charles N. Russell defeated the Worth forces in his district.

The Willis forces seem to have made almost a clean sweep in the Sixth Ward, where Congressman Hurley and Jackson Wallace live. According to the figures given out by the Willis people, Worth carried only one district, the Sixth, the other twenty-five going to Harlow. They were particularly jubilant over their victory in the Tenth District, which has always been against them heretofore. Here James C. Cropsey, the leader of the district, fought for Worth, and was beaten by two votes.

HANBURY LOSES SOME SUPPORT.

Some of the Worth men in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn rebelled against Harry A. Hanbury yesterday afternoon before the primaries, and sharply criticised him for having shown a letter from Senator Platt at a meeting in the ward on Monday night. In this letter, according to Hanbury, the Senator warmly commended him for his course in going against Worth at the County Committee meeting, and suggested him as a possible future leader of the party in this county.

"We wouldn't stand for any such nonsense," said Morris Cohen, one of the Eighth Ward leaders. "Hanbury was elected two years ago as a Willis man. He turned to Worth and has taken sides again to Willis. Now he may flop back to Worth again. We don't want to be represented by such a man."

ONE CONVENTION IN WESTCHESTER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Republican County Convention met here today, and, to the surprise of all, the threatened bolt of the Ward-Robertson faction from the Burns-Fairchild faction, which claims to be the regular organization, did not materialize. William V. Molloy of New Rochelle was nominated for Sheriff, and Coroner Charles E. Birch was renominated.

It has been known for several days that the organization leaders would have a majority in the convention, and they ran things pretty much as they pleased. Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon was made Chairman, and he appointed Assemblyman James W. Husted, Joseph B. See, Frederick E. Weeks, Leslie Sutherland, Frank V. Millard, Edgar Lewis, James Hopkins, George Perkins, and J. M. Hunt a Committee on Contested Seats. This was an "organization" committee, and in its report every contest was decided in its favor.

Edward B. Long was Mr. Molloy's opponent, and when it came to a vote he got 77 delegates to 134 on the other side. The delegate who attracted the most attention was "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, who had credentials from Rye.

IMPORTANT LABOR CONFERENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Legislative Trades Union Conference yesterday issued a circular to the trade and labor unions, stating that an important labor conference will convene tomorrow evening at 85 East Fourth Street. The object of the conference, it is said, is to unite upon the most important labor bills to be submitted to the Legislature, with a view of securing in behalf of labor the plain and outspoken pledges of the political parties now contending for supremacy.

The leaders who signed the circular say the anti-conspiracy, mechanics' lien, a more effective eight-hour law, employers' liability, and other measures that have failed in former years largely on account of the feeble and often perverse methods employed by labor, are measures that should no longer be permitted to hang fire, while such laws as the life and limb, the sweat shop and bake shop laws, and the constitutional prohibition of prison labor competing with free labor should receive additional means of enforcement.

Every trade is urged to send three delegates, and unions not meeting in the meantime may be represented by their officers.

Among the signers of the circular are Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6; Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers; Henry Weismann, General Secretary of the Bakers' International Union; Henry Weichert of the Confectioners' Union; Louis Baer of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, Thomas Clegg of the Bricklayers' Union, and William McNair of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.

TAMMANY HALL DELEGATES

The Primaries Passed Off Quietly Without Contests in Any of the Districts.

PROMINENT MEN CHOSEN

Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan, Thomas E. Crimmins, Thomas F. Gilroy, and Charles H. Knox to Take Part in the City Convention.

The Tammany primaries passed off uneventfully last night. There were no contests and no excitement.

Four sets of delegates were voted for in each district. Ten delegates and ten alternates were elected to the City Convention, which will be held in the Grand Central Palace Sept. 30; a second set was elected for the county judiciary and Borough of Manhattan Convention, to be held in Tammany Hall Oct. 1; a third set was chosen for the Council Convention, Oct. 4, and a fourth set for the Assembly and Aldermanic Convention Oct. 6.

During the forenoon of yesterday the various district leaders called to consult John C. Sheehan at Tammany Hall, and submitted their lists of delegates to be elected. The lists were scrutinized and approved, and the leaders returned to their district headquarters.

Among the prominent men who were elected as delegates to the City Convention are Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan, Thomas E. Crimmins, George W. Plunkitt, James J. Martin, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Edward L. Fitzgerald, Martin Engel, Rollin M. Morgan, Charles H. Knox, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Thomas J. Byrnes, and Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner.

Ex-Mayor Grant, it was thought, would be a delegate, but was not on the list. His lieutenant, W. J. K. Kenny, however, was chosen.

The delegates and alternates elected to the City Convention from the various Assembly districts are as follows:

1. Delegates—Michael C. Murphy, Michael Kennedy, Daniel E. Finn, John H. G. Verhage, Asa Bird Gardiner, Jeremiah Kennefick, Thomas Cleary, Michael Shannon, Paul F. O'Neill, and James Kehoe. Alternates—Thomas McGoldrick, Peter Quinn, Henry I. Comaskey, Michael Hart, Fred Barr, Patrick Ryan, Max Zimmermann, Henry Buckley, James J. Carey, and Fred Tourelle.

3. Delegates—John Purcell, Wauhope Lynn, William H. Leonard, Patrick J. Ryder, Stephen McFarland, William H. Walker, John J. Moore, John E. Walsh, Bernard McFarland, Thomas Bogan. Alternates—Michael T. Sharkey, William Z. Gold, John Cavagnaro, Patrick Higgins, Matthias McCusker, Edward J. Donlin, M. D., John A. Dooner, Dominick F. Mullaney, Joseph W. O'Brien, Joseph E. Welling.

4. Delegates—Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John F. Ahearn, Patrick H. Roche, Jeremiah Burns, Abraham Neumark, Andrew A. Noonan, Edward F. Reynolds, Michael H. Whalen, John Denehey, and Michael Sullivan. Alternates—Thomas E. Holland, Patrick J. Ahern, John Purcell, Michael H. Looney, Bernard Glick, John White, John D. McPherson, James H. Sheils, Patrick Mahoney, and Edward E. Buckley.

5. Delegates—Bernard F. Martin, Thomas J. O'Donnell, William F. Moore, Thomas F. Byrne, Edward G. Tully, Louis F. Gaffney, James A. Hamilton, Daniel Williams, John W. Morgan, Edward H. Hayes. Alternates—Joseph F. Prendergast, Dr. John T. Nagle, Alonzo T. Decker, Joseph A. Flinn, Charles W. Upham, James Egan, James Cunningham, Thomas A. Phipps, Charles E. Murray, Patrick H. Loftus.

6. Delegates—Timothy D. Sullivan, William B. Calvert, Thomas P. Dinnean, Percival Farquhar, Frank J. Mangin, Lr. M. B. Feeney, John J. White, Aaron Herzberg, Walter G. Keech, and Florence D. Sullivan. Alternates—Jacob A. Mittnacht, Thomas F. Gerretty, Joseph Marrone, James J. Jordan, Joseph Dunn, Michael J. Weldon, John J. Donohue, F. W. Frankenberg, Joseph Cullen, and Joseph Ether.

7. Delegates—James W. Boyle, Richard Fitzpatrick, John R. Voorhis, John W. Kellar, Frank R. Lawrence, William H. Dobbs, John Vincent, Edward G. Whitaker, James D. McClelland, Dr. Hamilton Williams. Alternates—M. Cleiland Milnor, Bartholomew F. Kenney, Edward W. Hart, Patrick H. Keahon, Edward Gilon, John P. Hilly, John F. McDermott, Thomas E. Gorman, Sherman B. Parker, John F. Maher.

8. Delegates—Martin Engel, Bernard Kourke, Joseph Koch, Charles Smith, Philip B. Benjamin, Philip Wissig, Alexander Rosenthal, William Fox, Louis Minsky, Charles Kramer. Alternates—Henry J. Goldsmith, Lazarus Shapiro, Henry Loewy, Dr. Leon Cnerung, Edward Colgut, Elias Rosenthal, Philip J. Hoellerer, Louis Fuchslocher, Joseph Dorf, Thomas Boland.

9. Delegates—John C. Sheehan, Louis Munzinger, John Jordan, Edward Browne, Frank J. Goodwin, Arthur D. Williams, Bernard Courtney, John B. McGoldrick, Richard Dougherty, William L. Marks. Alternates—Isaac H. Terrell, John F. Reilly, John Noonan, Philip Laracy, Charles W. Ferris, George W. Gibbons, N. Taylor Phillips, Henry Siefke, James F. Maccabe, John A. Grow.

10. Delegates—William Sohmer, Frederick Wiemann, Henry W. Wolf, William P. Mitchell, George E. Roesch, Anthony Eickhoff, Otto Kempner, John E. Lynch, Joseph Grosner, Edward Klein. Alternates—William Schlereth, M. D.; David Lion, William Ficke, Adam Pregenzer, Solomon Littenberg, Charles Englehardt, George C. Schneider, Charles Becker, Jr., Louis Arnstein, John Zahn.

11. Delegates—William Dalton, Henry Gladhill, Thomas Halligan, M. J. Dempsey, August Finck, Joseph H. Stiner, Peter F. Turner, Aaron Buchsbaum, Patrick Collins, John V. Donahue. Alternates—Hugh Dolan, Patrick McGlvney, John Mortimer, Joseph Goodman, James Short, John J. Rogers, Sampson Fried, John Metz, Abraham Levy, John McElroy.

12. Delegates—John E. Murphy, Thomas J. Bradley, Jacob E. Bausch, William Clancy, James Carraher, Samuel J. Foley, Patrick Farley, Owen McGinnis, Henry M. Goldfogle, Michael A. Sweeny, Andrew A. Lawrence Connor, Hugh Donohue, Martin J. McInerny, John F. O'Brien, Edward Rosenstein, James J. Smith, Edward J. Sandy, Joseph Schulum, Leon Sanders, Thomas P. Wilson.

13. Delegates—Peter J. Dooling, John B. Quinlan, James A. O'Gorman, William Von Twistern, Frederick Haffner, Frank G. Elmn, Patrick F. Trainor, John F. Doherty, Thomas J. Blessing, John Kerrigan. Alternates—Leon E. Bailey, Henry Kolb, M. D.; James P. Kennedy, Emanuel Frey, Eugene J. Flood, Michael J. Quinn, Frank Petrie, John J. Callahan, Louis Hettler, Edward W. Flynn.

14. Delegates—John T. Oakley, William Sulzer, Lewis J. Conlan, John P. Schuchman, John Reilly, Jacob Fritz, Michael O'Rourke, Thomas P. Burke, John E. Donnelly, and Denis C. McCarthy. Alternates—Charles Goeller, William Calahan, Louis Meister, James F. Butler, John C. Mayforth, James Flynn, Paul N. Yanser, Thomas A. Harris, Christian Uhl, and Michael T. Carroll, M. D.

15. Delegates—George W. Plunkitt, Thomas Smith, William P. Rinckhoff, Robert Muh, George Byrne, James Connelly, E. R. Thomson, John J. Walsh, William J. Smith, Peter P. Brady. Alternates—Thomas F. Myers, John G. H. Meyers, Frank J. Walgering, George E. Plunkitt, George T. Young, A. B. Craft, Edward R. Sullivan, John Rafferty, David H. Henderson, Frank Goodman.

16. Delegates—Patrick Keenan, William Tait, Benjamin Hoffman, John H. Rogan, George Mundorff, Thomas J. Carleton, Jr., Maurice B. Blumenthal, John H. Donohue, John A. Wrede, Morris Cukor. Alternates—Max Altman, Victor Heimberger, Charles Krauch, Herman Stiefel, John Stringer, Peter Hines, Isaiah Kaufman, John H. Fox, Thomas A. Maguire, M. J. Sneudaira.

17. Delegates—Daniel F. McMahon, James W. Osborne, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Thomas S. Brennan, Robert D. Petty, Anson J. Moore, John Ducey, John A. Dempsey, John Quinn, Daniel Meenan. Alternates—John T. Fenlon, Frank A. McHugh, Wiltsey H. Ryan, Francis Coughlin, Henry McLoughlin, Sebastian Stock, George E. Best, James McNamara, Thomas Fitzpatrick, John F. Martin.

18. Delegates—Charles T. Murphy, Henry P. Drew, George B. McClellan, Frank A. O'Donnel, William J. Lardner, Henry Kropf, Patrick A. Whitney, Edward F. Cunningham, Patrick Sullivan, William P. Meehan. Alternates—Edward B. La Fetra, John J. Murphy, John F. Daly, Walter G. Byrne, James Foley, Lawrence H. Redmond, Michael Duffy, Andrew Galligan, Henry Alsheimer, E. W. Morche.

19. Delegates and Alternates—John B. Sexton, Michael F. Cumming, Joseph Gordon, Henry D. Hotchkiss, James J. Hagan, Charles F. Petry, William K. Ryan, Michael F. McGee, Thomas C. T. Crain, Dr. B. Throckmorton, Joseph Blumenthal, Albert T. Weston, M. D.; E. V. Greene, William J. K. Kenney, David Leventritt, Peter McDonald, James R. Torrance, Abner C. Thomas, Eugene L. Bushe, Leo C. Dessar.

20. Delegates—James P. Keating, Peter Seery, Thomas F. Grady, James M. Fitzsimons, John C. G. Hupfel, Daniel F. Martin, John B. Doerr, Jacob C. Wund, Stephen J. O'Hare, John J. Fallon. Alternates—John P. Corrigan, Thomas F. Woods, John A. Boyle, Frank P. Young, Hugh F. Farrell, Michael Reilly, Michael Breen, Alexander Busby, Cornelius F. Collins, J. Edward Pope.

21. Delegates and Alternates—Matthew F. Donohue, Edward J. H. Rogers, James J. Phelan, Thomas Barrett, Joseph F. Coffey, James L. Conway, John J. O'Keefe, William F. Carr, George F. Langbein, Eugene W. Guindon, Ferdinand Levy, Thomas J. O'Rourke, William J. Lyon, Edwin T. Taliaferro, James F. Reilly, M. D., Martin J. Connellan, Edward Jacob, James L. McNierny, Stephen McPartland, William Tuite.

22. Delegates—Francis J. Lantry, John F. Carroll, Henry W. Unger, John J. Harrington, Col. James Moran, Daniel D. Tooher, William H. Hornidge, John Adler, David J. Roche, Thomas Heffernan. Alternates—James L. McCahill, Edward R. Carroll, Tobias Oberfelder, Ernst Beatus, John H. Patrick, Daniel W. F. McCoy, Michael Ledwith, Michael Haggerty, John M. Fox, James J. Meade.

23. Delegates—William E. Stillings, Edward J. Atkinson, Philip J. Ryan, Thomas A. Mangin, Eugene A. Wise, Thomas J. Hayden, Robert B. Saul, James F. Reilly, John M. Delmour, Thomas F. McAvoy. Alternates—Henry F. Lucas, Francis Duffy, Peter F. Garland, John J. Sullivan, Frank O'Connell, Marcus Heim, John A. Dunn, Edmund P. Holahan, Philip Hano, John Madden.

24. Delegates—Victor J. Dowling, Thomas J. Cummins, Maurice F. Holahan, Peter Doelger, Jr., Charles A. Stadler, Dr. Patrick Burns, Edward L. Fitzgerald, George C. Engel, James F. Meehan, and Henry Guenther. Alternates—Michael Heuman, John V. Coggey, P. K. Lantry, Jeremiah J. Shine, Theo Arnstein, Joseph Doelger, James E. McLarney, Edwin Welch, Patrick J. Lynch, and Patrick Fogarty.

25. Delegates—John J. Scannell, Abram Bernard, Peter De Lacy, Albert J. Adams, George F. Scannell, Martin J. Pendergast, Marcus R. Mayer, Theodore A. Hamilton, Michael T. Daly, Albert W. Orr. Alternates—William H. McIntire, Michael Murray, William H. Ricketts, William Sauer, Mortimer J. Gross, Willis Holly, John W. D. Dobler, Christopher F. Bode, William R. Arbuthnot, Richard A. Springs.

26. Delegates—Thomas J. Dunn, Bernard Muldoon, Peter Schaeffler, John M. Riehle, Patrick J. Andrews, John McGuire, William C. Blaney, Edward F. McEneany, Thomas M. Campbell, Frank J. Burns. Alternates—William H. McKeon, Philip J. Curry, Edward Hanley, V. W. Woytisek, Bartholomew Dunn, John Ferguson, Thomas McGuire, Joseph T. Lowrey, Matthew Byrnes, Christopher Rooney.

27. Delegates—Charles F. Allen, James J. Martin, William O'B. Walker, John Slattery, Louis H. Hahlo, Nelson Smith, Robert E. Deyo, Alger C. Gildersleeve, Frank Adams Acer, and John J. Neville, M. D. Alternates—Charles A. Molloy, Frederick J. McGuire, Frank Stadelburger, Charles J. Hardy, Edward B. Teichman, Francis P. Coakley, Edgar E. Frank, Walter F. Fitzsimmons, George H. Mundorf, and Michael L. Burke.

28. Delegates—David Gerber, Thomas Kavanagh, Joseph I. Green, John J. O'Brien, George Spengler, John T. McCall, Conrad Harries, William T. Quinn, Dr. Meyer Jackson, William Blumers. Alternates—Daniel Houlihan, Frank Eberhard, Bernard Farrell, Silas Strauss, James Comerford, James Kearney, Christopher Strahmann, Herman Blumenthal, Henry Beauchamp, Charles Mackay.

29. Delegates—Rollin M. Morgan, Peter McGinness, Charles H. Knox, John M. Tracy, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Richard Croker, Randolph Guggenheimer, Thomas E. Crimmins, Thomas L. Feitner, John McQuade. Alternates—Daniel M. Donegan, Barlow S. Weeks, Thomas J. Cromble, S. S. Blake, Walter B. Hennesey, George H. Toop, Joseph A. Muldoon, Solon Berrick, B. W. Barlow, Moses Herrman.

30. Delegates—Lawrence Delmour, John McQuade, George William Meyer, Jr., John Long, John F. McIntyre, Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Hammill, Augustus W. Peters, Harry C. Hart, Gotthardt A. Litthauer. Alternates—Louis F. Saumenicht, George W. Finn, Owen Reynolds, Henry Spies, Albert Weiss, Joseph Moore, Robert V. Stadfeld, S. J. O'Nell, M. D., George A. Burrell, Julius Levy.

31. Delegates—Andrew J. White, Isaac A. Hopper, Charles Welde, Thomas F. Gilroy, Peter Bowe, L. Foreman Fechtman, John E. Brodsky, William J. Kennedy, Edward P. Steers, Frank W. Geraty. Alternates—Benjamin T. Rhods, Jr., Elias G. Levy, Frank L. Eckerson, William H. Burke, Charles J. McKeon, Louis W. Schultz, Sarsfield Kennedy, Daniel J. Kane, Philip J. Britt, Albert E. Crabtree.

32. Delegates—John J. Ryan, William G. Ringler, John Keleher, Ambrose O. McCall, William F. Schneider, Bartholomew Donovan, James D. Murphy, John J. Prince, Cornelius Roche, Daniel G. Terry. Alternates—Thomas F. Donnelly, Matthew F. Neville, Christian F. Becker, Robert Magee, John J. Cahill, Isidor Cohen, William McLaughlin, Thomas A. Gillespie, Daniel Fitzpatrick, James O'Connell.

33. Delegates—Nicholas J. Hayes, Michael Callahan, Abraham Levy, Louis Davidson, Martin J. Kane, Michael J. Quigley, Joseph P. Fallon, Christopher Mooney, John J. Eagan, Charles W. McTeague. Alternates—Peter J. Kelly, W. Eastlake, Patrick F. Ferrigan, Timothy J. Dunn, Louis Ahner, John Siegel, David Barry, Mark Levy, Patrick J. Murphy, Isaac Muslner.

34. Delegates—Augustus Moebus, Thomas J. Byrnes, Augustus Baus, Anthony McOwen, Adolph C. Hottenroth. Alternates—Cornelius J. Early, James J. Mooney, Peter Gecks, Thomas J. McLoughlin, John Cotter.

35. Delegates—James McCartney, William H. Zeltner, William Endemann, Martin Geiszler, Jacob Stahl, Jr., John C. Heintz, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Michael McDermott, Frederick Folz, Louis F. Haffen. Alternates—Arthur C. Butts, Richard D. Hamilton, John J. Barry, Richard H. Mitchell, Joseph Llebertz, Maurice T. Ward, William H. Schott, James A. Donnelly, John M. Tierney, William Gill.

HENDRIX FOR CONTROLLER.

Will Not Run with a Silverite to Head the Ticket.

The friends of Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, are anxious to have him nominated for Controller on a conservative Democratic ticket. Mr. Hendrix, they say, would not permit his name to be considered for the nomination if a radical free-silverite is named by Tammany for Mayor. They add that he has refused to make any personal effort to obtain the nomination. He is satisfied with his successful private life. Mr. Hendrix is largely interested in business enterprises in this city and his home is in Brooklyn. He showed great strength in his race with Mr. Low for the Brooklyn Mayoralty, and this is one of the reasons advanced for his selection for the second place on the municipal ticket.

GROUT, GAYNOR, AND GEORGE.

The Democratic Alliance Committee Weighs Them in the Balance.

The Democratic Alliance met last night at 54 West Twenty-third Street. Henry A. Goulden of Brooklyn presided.

The committee appointed to consider candidates for Mayor reported, through Charles B. Stover, that it had the names of two men to present, one of whom might accept and the other might be prevailed upon to do so, if nominated. He would not give the names, although it was learned that the men considered by the committee were Edward M. Grout, W. J. Gaynor, and Henry George.

Moses Oppenheimer declared in a speech that the Alliance would not support Edward M. Knox, whom the United Democracy prefers, as "he was a goldbug last year."

The Campaign Committee held a meeting at the same time, and arranged for the convention Oct. 1. It will be held in the small hall at 54 West Twenty-third Street, and will be composed of fifty-five delegates.

The Rich Use Gas

to cook with, because there is nothing better—the poor, because there is nothing else so cheap.

Costs 40 per cent. less than coal.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS

Must Be Something That Every One Ought to Have.

There is one thing universally desired and it is something that more people might possess if the dictates of reason and common sense were more generally heeded. Everyone wants good health, and nearly everyone might have it by keeping the blood rich and pure, the appetite good, and the organs of the body in a healthy condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is just the medicine to take at this season to guard against the dangers which threaten the physical system.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

or five from each of the eleven organizations which constitute the alliance. It was decided last night that if Tammany nominates a free-silver man the alliance will fall into line, but if it names a man who voted against Bryan, the alliance will make nominations for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council.

LOYAL LEAGUE BITTERNESS.

Henry M. McDonald, President of the Loyal Democratic League of the State of New York, recently sent to the Loyal League Organization in Queens County a communication requesting it to ratify the action of the faction to which he belongs in resolving to support the Democratic nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. P. J. McKeoun, Chairman of the Queens County delegation, in a reply sent to Henry M. Nichols, Vice President of the Loyal Democratic League, says, among other things:

"We have received a communication from Henry M. McDonald, the purport of which is that we shall indorse his action at the Hoffman House in accepting the nomination of Tammany's candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. A resolution is offered that the Executive Committee is pledged to 'sustain and support the regularly constituted organization of the party,' thereby meaning, we assume, whomsoever, according to his interests or caprices, President McDonald may vote for by means of his innumerable proxies. We are pledged to nothing but the Chicago platform, reaffirmed at Buffalo, and upon the principles of which the State Committee was given power to make a nomination of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. In other words, we owe no allegiance to any party or clique that does not accept William J. Bryan as the exponent and representative of Democratic principles.

As we understand it, and believe, the action of Mr. McDonald was subversive of the interests he pretended to support; was unauthorized by the league, and bears upon it the earmarks of treason and perfidy. We, for the County of Queens, so construe and accept it. We demand that no man shall be nominated as a standard bearer of William J. Bryan's principles who cannot and does not prove his faith and fidelity by his work.

JUSTICE PARKER COMES TO-DAY.

Alton B. Parker, nominee of the Democratic Party for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, is expected to arrive in New York this morning for the purpose of conferring with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee; John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, and other prominent party men with regard to the State campaign. Rooms have been reserved for him at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower returned to New York yesterday. In speaking of Judge Parker's nomination he said: "The nomination of Judge Parker by the State Committee makes the Democratic Party 100,000 votes stronger in the State than it was last year.

"Economy in public expenditures will be a strong and convincing issue, and a party one. The Republicans are spending $22,000,000 a year, while under my administration the State expenses were only $15,000,000. I don't feel that the Republicans are doing any more for the people now than the Democrats were then.

"The nomination of members of Assembly on the issue of legislative economy is wise, and the election of a Mayor on a platform of economy ought to be productive of good results to all the people. The people are governed too much; their habits and tastes are too much interfered with. The Democratic theory that the Government is best which governs the least ought to bring out a big vote for every Democratic nominee."

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was at the Hotel Normandie yesterday for a short time. He refused to discuss the situation.

Sohmer's Friends Active.

The friends of William Sohmer have issued a circular presenting his qualifications and availability. It is signed by Anthony Eickhoff, Michael Heumann, Charles F. Holm, Otto Uehlein, J. W. Schimmelpfennig, George Reichman, Jacob A. Stein, Dr. J. M. Ueberman, Charles A. Klemens, F. F. Cimiotti, Joseph M. Ohmeis, William F. Grell, Lorenz Zeller, Adam Keller, Charles Lindner, F. Schwarzschild, Frederick Walters, Henry G. Grissler, George Wiemann, Dr. John Muth, Franz Mayer, Joseph Brull, Herman Sulzer, Ambrose Holzenberger, C. Strassburger, Dr. George Scheeps, Henry Weller, Fritjof Anderson, Henry Obershelmer, and August Ruff.

National Democrats and Parker.

The State Committee of the National Democracy will meet at 4 P. M. to-day at 52 William Street. Calvin Tomkins, the Secretary of the committee, said yesterday that it would certainly nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, but he could not say positively that it would be Judge Parker whom the regular Democratic State Central Committee has already selected. Other National Democrats said that there is little doubt as to the indorsement of Parker. The National Democrats are especially active in Brooklyn. They are holding caucuses and other meetings almost nightly, and assert that their voting strength there has been very greatly augmented since the last election.

National Democrat Primaries.

The National Democrats held primaries in several Assembly districts in this city last night, and elected delegates to the convention, which will meet during the first week in October.

Offer to Bet on the Tammany Side.

Henry S. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co. offered to wager yesterday on the Stock Exchange $1,000 that the Democratic nominee would be the next Mayor of New York.

A GREAT SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Bishop Potter of New York is stopping at the Brunswick. He says he hopes that Seth Low will win in the Mayoralty contest there. "There is a great move down there in certain social lines," he said this afternoon, "and I have great hopes of the common people."

The Bishop then told a little anecdote about a visit to an Italian widow, who lived in an attic in New York. It was on some mission of charity. He noticed hanging on the wall in her room three pictures, one of the Virgin, another of St. Joseph, and between these two a portrait of a New York man, well-known for his campaign in cleaning the streets.

"Why, you don't say your prayers to him, do you?" asked the Bishop of her.

"Oh, no," she replied, "but I thank God for him every day. He means clean streets and it saved my boys' lives."

"If such an idea could penetrate to the mind of this foreign peasant woman," said Bishop Potter, "it must be pretty strong somewhere else."

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATS MEET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—Henry Williams was nominated for Mayor on the first ballot by the Democratic City Convention held here to-night.

This is the second time Mr. Williams has been selected as the standard bearer of the Democrats in a municipal campaign, he having been defeated for Mayor in 1895, along with the entire State and local ticket. At that time, however, the candidate nominated to-night ran many thousand ballots ahead of the party vote. Mr. Williams is one of the foremost figures in Baltimore mercantile life.

WALTER E. FAISON DEAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Walter E. Faison, Solicitor of the State Department, Washington, D. C., died this morning at 1:25 o'clock at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. E. Mathews, this city, aged forty-two years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ARLINGTON, Ga., Sept. 21.—Fire to-day on the North Side burned twenty houses. Loss, $50,000.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 21.—The large frame flour mill, belonging to the firm of Boyer & Heard of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its car shed and stables. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 21.—The lumber yard, sash, blind, and door factory of Butts & Cooper, together with the Southern Railroad's freight station, burned last night. Two Louisville and Nashville freight cars, loaded with cotton, were also consumed. Total loss $60,000.

HOLLAND PATENT, Sept. 21.—Fire broke out in Mrs. W. W. De Angelis's store to-day, and, as the village has no fire apparatus, assistance was summoned from Utica. The buildings burned were W. W. De Angelis's store, Clarendon Hotel barn, John E. Jones's barn, Mrs. H. M. B. Wolcott's residence, and George B. White's store. Loss, $10,000.

THE J. B. SCHUYLER BURNED.

The J. B. Schuyler, a side-wheel fishing boat, caught fire in the slip at the foot of East Twentieth Street, at 11 o'clock last night, and was burned to the water's edge. Sarah A. Holland og 206 Sullivan Street, the stewardess, and Hannah Matson of 434 East Sixteenth Street, the cook, both colored, were on the boat at the time, and were rescued by the police.

Policeman Corr of the East Twenty-second Street Station turned in the first alarm. Roundsman John Shea and Policeman Michael Donland ran down the wharf and got aboard the boat to awaken any possible occupants. They ran from deck to deck shouting "Fire!" and were about to leave the burning vessel, when Shea heard a woman on the upper deck scream for help.

He hurried to the place from whence came the sounds and broke in the door. He found the Holland woman there. She was hysterical, and had to be carried off the boat.

She cried to the policeman to save Hannah and pointed to the other side of the boat. Policeman Donlan found Hannah Matson asleep in a room across from where the Holland woman was found. She was aroused with difficulty, and refused to leave the boat.

Donlan caleld for help, and Policeman Corr came to his aid. They picked the woman up and dashed through the flames with her. She cried out and fought the policeman, and when on the pier made desperate efforts to get back to the boat. When she was partially quieted she asked the policeman to save Jessie. "For God's sake, don't let little Jessie burn up," she shrieked.

Supposing from the woman's actions that Jessie was her child, Roundsman Shea made a desperate dash into the flames. He got almost to the room where the woman had been asleep, when he heard a dog whining. He was forced to turn back.

He asked the woman if Jessie was her child, and gave a sigh of relief when she told him that Jessie was her "dear little spaniel."

The fire engines responded in large numbers, as three alarms were sent in. The fire boat was also called and soon was playing on the flames. The fishing boat Paul Koch was in the slip just across from the Schuyler and it looked as if she would catch fire.

The tugboat Nyack arrived in time to pull the Paul Koch into the river, and she was held there until all danger was past.

The Schuyler was burned to the water's edge. She is said to have been worth $75,000, and the loss is estimated at $40,000. John W. Hancock was the owner, Henry Lange the Captain, and Hugo Wanner the pilot. The boat was fully insured.

DARKNESS IN BROOKLYN.

A portion of the machinery in the Grand Street station of the Edison Electric Light Company in Brooklyn gave way at 1:15 o'clock this morning, throwing the entire lower portion of the city into darkness.

The district includes the street lamps on all the business streets, and the lights in the big saloons and restaurants and at Police Headquarters. Gas lamps were lighted wherever possible, and no accidents were reported.

THE LYNCHING OF ARROYO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 21.—It is believed now that Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz, was killed by the police, and that the story of the invasion of the municipal palace by a mob was an invention. Several prominent members of the police force have been arrested for complicity in the affair.

It is said that some of the chief prisoners, including the Director General and Assistant Chief of Detectives, are confronted by innumerable proofs that the police were the real authors of the crime, and have begun to admit their knowledge of the affair.

Probably the man most intimately connected was Inspector Villa-Vincencio of the Second Station, who is said to have suggested the killing of Arroyo and disguised the secret police and gendarmes who penetrated the police headquarters and committed the deed.

Another version of the affair is that the police officials felt sure that Arroyo had accomplices. Failing to secure from him an admission confirming their suspicions, they proceeded to string him up by the thumbs, and he

OUTSIDE AID FOR MR. PLATT

Vice President Hobart Confers with the Leader and It Is Thought Offers Administration Help.

CHAIRMAN QUIGG JUBILANT

Says After the Primaries Low Should Withdraw—He Is the Only Bar to Harmony—Candidates Announcing on All Sides.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart, Senator Thomas C. Platt, and Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee had a conference yesterday forenoon in Senator Platt's office, 49 Broadway.

Although they would not divulge the nature of their talk, it was reported that, after congratulating the members of the New York organization upon their victory at the primary, Vice President Hobart assured them that he was taking a great interest in the Mayoralty contest; that he agreed with them that to preserve the integrity of the party it is necessary for the local organization to nominate a straight ticket. Among Republican leaders last night the call of the Vice President was taken to mean that the National Administration stands with the organization in the fight, and will lend its moral, if not actual, support to the Platt men in their contest with the Citizens' Union. Mr. Hobart was with Senator Platt for over two hours, and after the conference they lunched together at the Café Savarin.

Senator Platt and Chairman Quigg were greatly pleased at the result of the machine primaries. "The moral of them is," said Mr. Quigg, "that there will be in the Republican City Convention 191 delegates representing the regular Republican organization of the City and County of New York; that they will meet at noon on Sept. 28 to nominate a Republican candidate for Mayor, and his name will not be Seth Low.

"The further moral is that there does not exist, as this organization has always maintained, any genuine sentiment in the Republican Party in favor of Mr. Low. There never was any such sentiment to an appreciable degree, and what did exist vanished when Mr. Low accepted the nomination which he said he would not accept under existing circumstances. When in his opinion to get any sort of a nomination he violated his word of honor he ceased to have any support among Republicans."

Low the Bar to Harmony.

When asked how many votes were cast at the primaries, Mr. Quigg answered: "About 45,000. It was one of the largest primary elections ever held in this county. And when you consider that the Low people, if there were any, did not even present a ticket, except in a few election districts of a single Assembly district, and that there was simply an outpouring of Republican voters, eager to say to the organization that it was doing the right thing, and that it should be sustained to the end, you can appreciate the significance of the primaries."

"What would happen should Mr. Low withdraw?"

"I should suppose that a nomination would be made which would be expressive of something else and something more than organization sentiment.

"In the event of Mr. Low's withdrawal, would the Republicans meet in conference with the Citizens' Union?"

"Certainly they would. The Republican organization stands just where it did last May. It believes that the wisest policy to be pursued is to make a union ticket. It did everything that it could to bring this about until Mr. Low injected himself into the situation at the expense of his word of honor. So soon as he recalls himself to his moral sense and takes himself out of the way, the Republican organization will again seek to bring about a union."

Candidates Springing Up.

With the holding of the primaries the strife for nomination began. The following candidacies for members of Assembly have been announced, in each instance the announcement being tantamount to a nomination: Eighth District—John Adler; Tenth—Jeremiah Sullivan; Twenty-first—George C. Austin; Twenty-third—John P. Leo; Twenty-fifth—E. K. Camp; Twenty-sixth—A. A. Savok; Twenty-ninth—Nathaniel Ellsbury; Thirty-first—Harvey T. Andrews; Thirty-fifth—Douglass A. Mathewson. George A. Baker and C. Russell Burke are rival candidates in the Twenty-seventh.

For Alderman the candidates are: Twenty-fifth—P. J. Burns; Thirty-first—Bryant Willard; Twenty-seventh—Andrew Robinson.

Candidates for Councilmen are: Second District—Frederick Haldy; Third District—P. J. Murphy and John P. Windolph; Fourth District—Alexander T. Mason and John Rowe. James S. Barcus was a candidate from the Fourth District for a place in the Council, but his delegates were defeated at the primaries.

It was reported last night that Republican leaders believe that the clean sweep which the organization made at the primaries will result in Mr. Low's withdrawal and the nomination of a compromise candidate. It was said that the pressure to compel Mr. Low to leave the field will be put on by the Citizens' Union organization committee; that when this body meets, on Oct. 1, it will advise his withdrawal, advocate a union with the Republicans, and the nomination of a ticket upon which all anti-Tammany forces can unite.

ANTI-PLATT MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Appoint a Committee to Investigate Their Failure at the Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the anti-Platt Republican organization of the City and County of New York held a meeting at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, last night. Representatives were present from twenty-two Assembly districts. Gen. Wager Swayne presided.

Dissatisfaction was expressed at the poor showing made at the primaries on Monday night by the followers of the organization, and the following committee was appointed to inquire into the matter: W. Rosenborn, William F. Daily, John Simpson, Edward Zimmerman, and Thomas Humphrey.

This Committee on Nominations was named by Gen. Swayne: William S. Bagg, E. J. Tucker, Thomas Humphrey, William Brookfield, and Frank Schaeffler. Should the Executive Committee of the station demand it, the organization will make nominations in every Assembly district.

It was announced that on next Tuesday night the Executive Committee will be in readiness to confer with all anti-Tammany organizations with regard to all nominations except that of Mayor. They are committed to the support of Seth Low.

BYNUM ON PLATT'S MISTAKES.

Low, He Says, Has Unhorsed and Disarmed the Republican Machine Leader.

W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democracy, said yesterday that the political situation in New York is merely a reflex of what it is throughout the country.

"Everywhere," said Mr. Bynum, "the old parties are splitting up and dividing along all the lines of political cleavage. Small organizations are forming, which are fighting for a doubtful existence until they can force one of the great parties to adopt their grievance as a political principle.

"In this city there are numberless cliques and organizations which seem controlled by one dominating impulse—to grow large enough and dangerous enough to be bought out by the "machine." There seems to be, however, no common ground upon which they could be united, because each thinks its little grievance the one vital, burning issue of the day.

"Mr. Platt, I think, is showing very poor generalship in this critical period. He is not proving the adroit politician he has the reputation of being. He seems to me to be making a bluff, with every danger of having it called. He stands to lose everything, and cannot possibly win anything by the course he is pursuing. When Mr. Low wrote in that last magnificent letter of his 'I am a Republican' it completely unhorsed and disarmed Mr. Platt. From that moment the Republican machine has had no legitimate or politic reason for not indorsing Mr. Low. If Mr. Platt, in the face of this, forces his organization to nominate a 'straight ticket,' he will deliberately place upon the Republican Party the responsibility for a Tammany victory."

Mr. Bynum said that he will start for Kentucky Friday night. He will make a series of speeches in the National Democratic campaign there, and then go to Iowa, where he will also speak several times. He will return to the city in three or four weeks.

The Filing of Nominations.

The following announcement is made by the Bureau of Elections: Certificates of party nominations must be filed between Sept. 28 and Oct. 7; those of independent nominations, between Sept. 28 and Oct. 12. Objections must be made within three days after the filing of nominations. Declinations of party nominations must be filed not later than Oct. 13; those of independent nominations not later than Oct. 15. Vacancies in nominations must be filed on or before Oct. 18.

The Workingmen's Political League.

A mass meeting of workingmen in the Twentieth Assembly District will be held, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Political League, to-morrow evening, at Schuler's Hall, 233 East Thirty-third Street. The main object of this meeting, it is said, is to emphasize the claim of the leaguers to recognition by dominant political parties. Among those announced to speak are the Rev. Edward McGlynn, Henry George, Erastus Wiman, John Swinton, and C. H. Cook.

SILVER CAMP MEETING FIASCO.

Policeman Attaches Roberts and Brown's Chairs to Secure His Pay for Services at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The National Free-Silver Camp Meeting came to a spectacular finale this afternoon, in which officers of the law played the heavy parts. To start with, S. W. Bishop, a policeman, swore out an attachment, in Squire Brydon's court, on chairs owned by Col. J. C. Roberts of Chicago and A. Brown of Cincinnati, the managers of the great fiasco, to secure the payment of $35, alleged to be due for services as Superintendent of Police at the fair grounds.

Constable Wood secured the chairs, and took them to the Justice's office. Other attachment suits are said to be contemplated. To make matters worse for the ill-fated managers, they claim that the ticket seller was robbing them, and to-night had him arrested and jailed on a charge of petty larceny. His name is R. E. Hadden of Jackson, Miss.

Brown and Roberts said to-night that they are $450 behind. This forenoon there were so few people present that no regular programme was carried out. Stephen D. Williams of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacob Farlow of Van Wert, and Frank Cantell of Chicago spouted to a small group of people.

This afternoon the Rev. Samuel Small of Atlanta, Ga., held the boards all alone. He spoke an hour and a half, and was listened to by 300 persons. The Democratic State Central Committee is indignant over the non-success of the meeting and the fact that it was held without its sanction or advice. It is common talk in high Democratic circles that the meeting has spoiled all chances the party had for success at the polls this Fall, owing to the fact that it has created the widespread feeling that the silver cause is dead.

The most pronounced silver men are ashamed of the meeting, which, with the exception of Sunday, when free tickets were scattered far and wide, had no attendance worth mentioning. To-night Carl Browne and wife, who are here in their wagon on wheels, added the last chapter to the gigantic fizzle. Browne left the fair grounds and made a decidedly crude speech on Fountain Square.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

A General Resumption at the Anthracite Collieries in the Hazleton District.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—Peace has been restored in the anthracite region and nearly every colliery worked to-day. Included in these were the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's Audenreid mines, employing 2,500 men. The strike was inaugurated by them and their return to work yesterday caused a stampede of the other strikers. To-day, however, the Grievance Committee of the Audenreid men waited upon Superintendent Lawall and complained that they were receiving less than the men at any other colliery in the region. He told them to submit a list of names and figures to him, and he would give it consideration.

More than two-thirds of the strikers of the region are now working. The only collieries still idle are Wentz & Co.'s, at Silverbrook and the Lehigh Valley's at Jeanesville and Yorktown. The Yorktown men have resolved to return to-morrow. An attempt to resume was made at Pardee's Harwood colliery this morning, but the whistle brought only a few stragglers, the majority of the men fearing to return. A squadron of cavalry was sent over for protection and about half the men went back.

Coroner McKee's inquest upon the recent shooting will begin here at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A COAL BREAKER BURNED.

Female Friends of the Miners May Have Kindled the Fire.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Evans breaker of A. S. Van Wickle & Co., operated by Kennedy & Warner, at Beaver Meadow, four miles from here, was burned to the ground to-night. The operators are convinced that the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is about $50,000.

About fifty men were employed in the breaker and several hundred in the mines connected with it. All these men have been working continuously since the Lattimer shooting. Mr. Warner declares that they had no grievances. There is a well-founded theory that women had a hand in the fire, as one was heard to say to-day: "If we can't get the men out, we'll fix it so that they can't get in."

THE SHERIFF'S MEN IN COURT.

Hearing Begun on the Charge of Killing Twenty-four Strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The preliminary hearing of Sheriff Martin and his sixty-four Deputies, charged with the killing of twenty-four striking miners near Lattimer on Friday, Sept. 10, began here to-day. The Deputies were brought up from Hazleton under military escort. A large crowd met them at the station, but they proceeded unmolested to the Court House.

After a few witnesses had been sworn, the Court held all the deputies in $4,000 each until the hearing is concluded. Joseph A. Sinn of the City Trust and Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, qualified as bondsman in the sum of $256,000. No witness has testified so far to having heard Sheriff Martin give the order to fire. The hearing will be resumed at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

KENTUCKY BRIBERY CASES.

Dr. Hunter and the Other Defendants Acquitted at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 21.—The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" in all the bribery cases to-day, arising out of the candidacy of Dr. Hunter for United States Senator before the Legislature last Spring.

Dr. Hunter's defeat was largely due to the charges brought at a time when he lacked only a few votes of election. Several members of the Legislature were indicted with him. The proceedings were of the nature of a political move.

HIS RESIGNATION HELD UP.

Mayor Gleason Says Fitzgibbons Must Remain Pending an Investigation.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City said yesterday he did not intend to accept the resignation of Police Commissioner William Fitzgibbons until there had been an investigation of the statement that members of the board had been paid money.

The charges referred to by the Mayor were made at the last meeting of the Police Board, when it was openly stated that Policeman Shea of the force had asserted he had paid $100 to have charges against him dropped. The Mayor said that Mr. Fitzgibbons might in no way be concerned in the charge, but that no resignation will be accepted until the matter has been investigated.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuants, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, superinducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle, and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism, and kidney troubles.

RELIEF FOR THE KLONDIKE

Joseph Ladue in Consultation with the President and Secretary Alger.

6,000 MEN ON HALF RATIONS

That Will Be the Situation This Winter, According to the Alaska Pioneer—War Department Advices Are More Encouraging.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Joseph Ladue, the Alaska pioneer, who came to Washington to consult with Secretary Alger about methods for the relief of the destitution which he and others who comprehend the situation believe will overtake those who have crowded into the Klondike without adequate supplies, called on President McKinley to-day. He was presented by Secretary Alger. The President discussed the situation with Mr. Ladue, and appeared deeply interested in his suggestions for the relief of the Klondikers.

Mr. Ladue estimates that there are about 6,000 people in the Klondike, and that there are provisions for only about 3,000. He thinks the idea of attempting to arrange for ice engines for carrying supplies down the Yukon is utterly impracticable, owing to the fact that when the river freezes the ice in the centre is forced up, forming great hillocks. He believes that all persons who have not sufficient provisions and who can return to St. Michael before the river freezes should do so.

He says that navigation will not close for a month, and he advises that a courier be dispatched immediately across Chilkoot Pass to Klondike to urge all who can to embark on the last outgoing steamer. This suggestion will probably be adopted. In addition he advises the establishment of stations along Chilkoot Pass with dog trains for conveying relief supplies. Before leaving the White House Mr. Ladue presented Mrs. McKinley a half-ounce nugget of virgin gold. Secretary Alger also received a souvenir Klondike nugget.

Secretary Alger said after the interview that no steps would be taken looking to the relief of the miners in the Klondike until after navigation closes and the Government learns through Capt. Ray, who is at St. Michael, the exact situation. Secretary Alger received a telegram to-day expressing the opinion that the four steamers now going up the Yukon carry ample provisions for all persons now in Dawson City and the vicinity. If they arrive safely perhaps there will be no necessity for any relief measures. If not, it is possible that Mr. Ladue's suggestion for dog trains across the Chilkoot Pass may be accepted.

Secretary Bliss to-day instructed the Commissioner of Education to have the reindeer now at Teller Station, Alaska, which have been broken to work, forwarded to St. Michael, to be held there for use in forwarding supplies to the Klondike country in case of emergency. There are about eighty of the reindeer which, it is believed by the Administration, can be utilized in this way, and the opinion prevails that they would be much more useful than dogs, because they travel more rapidly, draw more, and can live on the little forage the country produces. The Secretary says that each reindeer will carry about 300 pounds and will travel a hundred miles a day.

RICH QUARTZ NEAR JUNEAU.

A New Gold-Mining Sensation in Alaska Which Promises to Rival the Klondike.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 21.—A quartz mining excitement prevails at Juneau, Alaska. It gives promise of comparing in magnitude with the Klondike placer boom, at least in the amount of capital likely to be invested in opening up the great gold-bearing quartz lodes in Southeastern Alaska. The uncovering of important ledges from time to time during the last year had prepared the way for the excitement when the announcement was made at Juneau ten days ago of the discovery of an immense mass of ore 32 feet wide, of great depth, and averaging $40 to $50 per ton. Assays show that portions of the ledge will mill at least $200 per ton.

The ores are heavy sulphides, with a percentage of free gold. A forty-stamp mill has been put up on this property, having a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day. Sixty more stamps are to be added at once, and as rapidly as shafts can be sunk and the ore body opened up hundreds of stamps will be put in operation.

This great ledge, which promises to rival the Treadwell Mine in size and ore production, is situated on Berner's Bay, near Juneau, and belongs to the Berner's Bay Mining and Milling Company. The new ledge has been named Bunker Hill, though the Juneau papers received to-day declare it should have been called Klondike. The Berner's Bay Company has been developing several properties, its work including the construction of a tunnel 1,200 feet long.

A great quantity of low-grade ore has thus been opened up, but this tunnel now has immensely greater importance, for it is found that by extending it 200 feet it will strike the Bunker Hill ledge several hundred feet below the surface. Power drills are being provided and work on this extension will be pushed night and day. The company's other claims will be worked with a small force and several hundred men will be concentrated on the development of the Bunker Hill Mine.

Six weeks ago, George Bach of Portland uncovered a very rich ledge on Berner's Bay. During this season no less than twenty valuable ore bodies have been uncovered between Berner's Bay and Sundum, a distance of 100 miles. Juneau prospectors are flocking into this district, and a great influx of both miners and capitalists is expected during the next sixty days.

To the Gold Fields by Ship.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 21.—The gold fever has struck this part of Long Island to the extent that Capt. John Freeman, a retired seaman, has inserted an advertisement in a local paper, asking all persons who want to join a company to go to the Klondike to address him. He wants to get twenty-five men, with $350 each, to purchase a 125-ton schooner, which he will command, to sail from here the 20th of next month. He says he will sail up the Yukon River as far as possible, and then continue the journey on foot.

Northern New York Gold Claims.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—A claim for the discovery of gold was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by John E. Burdick of Stony Creek, Warren County, his claim covering land near Wilkins's Hotel, in that place. Two claims were filed by Frederick Ebert on lands owned by him in Greenfield, Saratoga County.

COOMBES'S ARMED BICYCLE.

Confidence in It Shattered by Contact with a Human Catapult.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Sept. 21.—Warren Coombes of this place had read of the attacks of highwaymen on wheelmen, and arranged a scheme to ward off and punish such crimes. He rigged a pitchfork on the handle bars of his wheel, with the prongs pointing to the front. His idea was when a highwayman hailed him to ride against the highwayman, stick all four of the prongs into him, and ride off with him to the Coroner.

Last night Mr. Coombes and his friend, William J. Broedel, went out for ride on the Merrick Road. Neither of them had a light. When they were returning by way of Broadway, through Richmond Hill, they met a colored man. He was charging along on a wheel, with his light burning and his head down. He ran into Coombes at full speed, broke every prong out of his pitchfork, splintered the handle, butted Coombes in the chest, and rode on without swerving in his seat.

Mr. Coombes was insensible for nearly three hours. He was revived at last and carried home in a buggy, after a policeman had been dissuaded with some difficulty from arresting him for carrying concealed weapons. What was left of his wheel and pitchfork war chariot was thrown over a fence, being useless for any purpose.

The negro was presumably unhurt. Beyond his color, of which the two white men caught a glimpse from his lamp, and the manifest soundness of his head, nothing is known of him.

FINE CARPETS

Exclusive Designs in Foreign and Domestic

Wiltons, Velvets, Axminsters and Brussels.

ANTIQUE RUGS

A Rare Assortment of

OLD TAPESTRIES.

The latest novelties in

Upholstery Fabrics and Fine Laces.

W. & J. SLOANE,

Broadway, 18th & 19th Streets.

RECORD-BREAKING WEATHER.

Yesterday Was the Coldest Sept. 21 Since 1875—Many Persons Not Prepared for Chilly Blasts.

The mercury got down further in the thermometers of New York yesterday than it has been since sitting-room fires were let out last Spring, and the weather gauge went a-summering in the altitudinous height of the eighties. It was the coldest day of the season, and the coldest Sept. 21 since 1875. September of 1897 thus far has been something of a monopolist. It contained the hottest day of the year, too—Sept. 10—on which the mercury went up to 91 degrees.

The cold snap was stalking abroad early yesterday morning. It was at 5:30 A. M. that the minimum temperature occurred. It was 45 degrees. From there it climbed gradually during the day to the maximum of 69 degrees, at 5:05 P. M. Then during the evening it dropped again. It was 54 degrees at 10 o'clock.

But it was a bright, sunshiny day withal, and pleasant despite the dust that a lively northwest wind fanned through the streets and around corners.

The wind was blowing twenty-four miles an hour at 10 A. M. It grew less with the aging of the day.

Except that the abnormal is ineligible for classification with the ideal, the day might have been ideal. But it was unseasonable, and it was perfectly apparent that many persons—the majority, in fact—seen on the streets or shivering in open cars were not prepared for the Winter's premature sally into these regions and a drop of 15 degrees in temperature from that of the day preceding.

Sept. 21, 1871, was 5 degrees colder than yesterday, but on Sept. 21 of last year New York was sweltering in a temperature of 97 degrees. It was cold all over the country east of the Mississippi yesterday. There were frosts in the northern part of this State, and in Iowa, Kentucky, Southern Illinois, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan on Monday night.

It was said at the office of the Weather Bureau last night that the cold spell was over, having gone to sea, with a storm centre off the Florida coast.

The chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, who must also have an eye to the mariner, sent out the following notice yesterday: "Hoist storm northeast signal 3:30 P. M. Severe storm central off the coast, near Florida, will cause danger. Gale on the Middle Atlantic and South New England coast Wednesday. Notify shipping not safe to leave port for south."

It was said at the local bureau, however, that this storm might be shunted off and not touch this coast.

HEAVY FROST IN KENTUCKY.

Considerable Damage to Tobacco and Corn Reported.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—Frost fell over a large section of Kentucky last night, and considerable damage was done to late crops. In Western Kentucky a large portion of the tobacco crop in the lowlands was killed. A great deal of the tobacco had been cut and housed, but there were many uncut fields. There was slight injury done to late corn in the Blue Grass region, and in the Upper Ohio Valley. All the tobacco-growing counties report damage to fields that have not been cut.

Ice formed in Fleming County.

The Louisville tobacco market was decidedly bullish to-day because of the frost reported, and all grades were higher.

BLOW TO CHICAGO GAMBLING.

Chief of Police Makes a Discovery and Follows It Up at Once.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Gambling in Chicago was discovered last night by Chief of Police Kipley. He learned that crap and poker games were running in many places; that nickel-in-the-slot machines were piling up profits in saloons, and that the first and last of these forms of gambling were leading young men astray. He at once issued a written order to close all gambling houses.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock these orders were put into force all over the city, and last night, with the exception of a few "stud" and "draw" poker games in the district south of Twenty-second Street and a few slot machines on the Levee, there was no prominent public gambling house running in Chicago.

"Draw" and "stud" poker players, Chief Kipley says, are beyond redemption, but all other forms of gambling must cease. If the slot machines in the levee district are not stowed away by their owners soon they will be seized by the police. One thousand gamblers are thrown out of an occupation by the order.

AN OUTCLASSED CONSTABLE.

Adventure of a Bay Shore Official with a Hilarious Captive.

BAY SHORE, Sept. 21.—As John L. Coe left the cars here yesterday he was arrested by Constable Towns on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, the warrant having been obtained by a member of his family.

Coe was still drunk and still disorderly. He went before Justice of the Peace Charles W. Vail and formally offered to "setumup" on condition of being forthwith released. This offer was declined, and Coe was sentenced to sixty days in jail and started off with Constable Towns, who is 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighs 275 pounds. On the way to jail Coe offered the Constable a dollar to let him go. The offer was spurned.

"Well," said Coe, "ef ye don't know a good thing when yer sees it, I ain't a-goin' to stay with no sech a man. Good-night ter ye."

Then Coe began to gallop down the street. Constable Towns galloped also, but only about eighteen feet. He subsequently swore he had run 400 yards, but he could only show tracks for the distance above named. His air motor apparatus gave out, and he sat down and gasped calls on Coe, who was then half a mile ahead and going free, to halt in the name of the State of New York and the suffering County of Suffolk.

Several men on bicycles who had seen the unequal race chased Coe down, and he was to-day taken to Riverhead and locked up.

Mrs. Besant on Vegetarianism.

Mrs. Aannie Besant last night concluded her series of American lectures with one on "Vegetarianism in the Light of Theosophy" at the new Century Hall, 509 Fifth Avenue. She spoke of the wrong of subjecting fellow beings to the "degrading occupation of slaughterers," and drew a vivid picture of the horrors of the great slaughter houses, "where men are brutalized to gratify the palates of meat eaters." She said that the practice of meat eating lowered the instincts and fed the brutal side of nature, just as feeding dogs on raw meat makes them vicious. She sails for Europe to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gardiner Martin Lane, Cambridge.

ASTOR—Hoke Smith, Atlanta; Roger Hayne, St. Louis.

BUCKINGHAM—Evan Thomas, Washington; Frank E. Ridgeley, United States Army, New York.

CAMBRIDGE—Chandler Hay, Secretary of the American Legation, Constantinople.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senor Don Joaquin Barnardo Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; MacGrane Coxe, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras; ex-Gov. C. H. Sawyer, New Hampshire; Admiral R. N. Stemble, United States Navy; Vice President James McCrea, Union Pacific Railway.

GILSEY—George C. Gorham, Washington.

GRAND UNION—E. A. Sewald, Newfoundland.

HOFFMAN—Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica.

HOLLAND—Thomas Nelson Page, Washington; Portus B. Weare, Chicago; Edwin S. Cramp, Philadelphia; President R. R. Cable, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Vice President Charles E. Ways, Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore; Controller James A. Roberts, Buffalo; Congressman Tazewell Ellett, Virginia; Joseph Hull, President Cotton Exchange, Savannah, Ga.

MANHATTAN—Lyman Tiffany, Washington; D. M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit; Henry H. Benedict, New Haven; Arthur W. Pope, Boston.

METROPOLE—Assemblyman Louis Bedell, Goshen; William E. English, Indianapolis.

MURRAY HILL—George Hatch Quincey, Boston.

NETHERLAND—F. F. Rockwell, San Francisco; Albert L. Clark, Alameda, Cal.

NORMANDIE—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. William W. Borden, Borden, Ind.

PLAZA—J. H. Chadwick, Boston.

STURTEVANT—Dr. Arthur Knight, Cincinnatti.

WALDORF—G. H. Ingalls, Cincinnati; R. R. Reed, Yokohama, Japan.

WINDSOR—Levi P. Morton, Rhinebeck; Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Allan, Miss Mary, Crystal River, Fla.; general merchandise.

Allan, William, Crystal River, Fla.; general merchandise.

Baer & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; Louis Baer, millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Ross, John H., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; John H. Ross, shoes.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Bailey, J. J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. J. Davis, hosiery and gloves; Continental Hotel.

Blake, Dowell & Heim, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Heim, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Baum, Charles, Washington, D. C.; L. Baum, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, notions and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Pangburn, housefurnishing goods; J. F. O'Connell, linens and white goods; J. F. Guncheon, blankets and horse clothing; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Beseger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, cloaks, muslin underwear, and boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; Z. B. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway.

Hamburger Brothers & Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, clothing; S. Hamburger, clothing; M. Hamburger, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht, S., Jr., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. J. Ryan, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Haine, A. J., Derby, Conn.; dry goods.

Kennedy, H. S., Putnam, Conn.; Miss H. S. Kennedy, millinery.

Kane, W. L., & Co., Halifax, N. S.; W. L. Kane, dry goods; 110 East Eighty-second Street.

Kann, S., Sons, & Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics and woolens; Hotel Gerard.

Korp, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Koop, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Loomis, Evans & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear and men's furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Le Boutillier, The, & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. E. Given, silks and velvets; Hotel Vendome.

Lanpher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; O. P. Lanpher, hats; Hoffman House.

Lozo, Martha, Kingston, Penn.; millinery.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. L. Kemper, laces and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, silks and dress goods; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Moore & Schuderer, Utica, N. Y.; M. Schuderer, cloaks and furs; M. E. Adams, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Micrometer Balance Scale Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; William R. Sweeney, manufacturers of scales.

Morse, T. E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. S. Bucklin, diamonds.

Meyers, F. C., Ida Grove, Iowa; Mrs. F. C. Meyers, groceries.

McDougall, John A., Greenwich, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Company, Lowell, Mass.; P. Gilbride, notions and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ornstein & Rice, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Rice, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

O'Keefe, T. J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; T. J. O'Keefe, dry goods and notions, 473 Broadway; Everett House.

Persian Cloak Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. J. Sells, cloaks and millinery.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; G. F. Tobey, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Peck, Frank T., Daytona, Fla., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ryder, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Ryder, dry goods and notions; S. P. Ryder, dry goods and notions, 51 Leonard Street.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens, 695 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schweitzer & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Schweitzer, notions; 43 Leonard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Sherer, C. T., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Sherer, dry goods, &c.; Miss Perrins, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; J. A. Stearns, notions and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Spranger, linens; 196 West Broadway; Holland House.

Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samist, notions and fancy goods; 637 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Sunat, William, Wooster, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Waterman, A. C., & Co., South Royalton, Vt.; A. C. Waterman, millinery.

Waterman, A. C., & Co., South Royalton, Vt.; A. A. Hastings, millinery.

Wilson & Hahn, Williamsport, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, dressmaking; 618 Lexington Avenue.

Wagoner, David M., Irwin, Penn., dry goods and carpets; New York Hotel.

Whalley, H., Wheeling, West Va., banker, 229 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; J. T. Doll, toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:48	Sun sets	5:57	Moon rises	1:18

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:47	Gov. Isl'd	4:12
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:02	Gov. Isl'd	4:29
H. Gate	6:01		
H. Gate	6:18		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Queenstown & Liverpool	8:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Mount Sephar, Cape Colony and Natal	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Plymouth, Cherbourg, & Hamburg	7:00 A. M. / 1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M. / 3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	*1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

Amalfi, Pernambuco and Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havel, Cherbourg and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 / *.....	10:00 A. M.
Parana, Para, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown & Liverpool

The Wanamaker Store

WOMEN'S AUTUMN WRAPS

Our great stock of Costumes, Wraps and Jackets, collected in Paris, London, Berlin and New York, is rapidly accumulating and developing. Every day adds to the richness and extent of the assortment, and shortly the show will be peerless.

The principal news of the day concerns Jackets. Many are single and exclusive—only one of a sort. This excellence is eminent in our Store. Prices $5 to $100.

The Jacket at $5 is of cheviot, fly front, coat back unlined, deep facing of self material, seams all bound.

A very handsome Jacket of wide wale cheviot at $16. It is lined throughout with rich changeable taffeta silk. Double stitched seams. Turned down velvet collar. Fly front and coat back.

NEW DRESS GOODS The Dress Goods Show continues. Such richness and variety are new, even to Wanamaker's. Unbiased judgment places this Dress Goods Store where it belongs—*at the top.*

The exhibition of rich novelty fabrics is at its best. Only enough of the finer ones for a dress pattern or two. Exclusive bits of elegance, produced on hand looms, that cannot be duplicated.

Each day the Show is new in spots. Some handsome patterns disappear, and others take their places.

Here's a short list, taken at random—

Ombre Silk Figured Armure, $2
Novelty Silk Figured Prunella, $2
Fancy Figured Silk-and-wool Granites, $2.25
Melange Cord Velours, in large cords, $2.50
Matelasse Velours, $2.75
Fancy Soutache Novelty, $2.75
Novelty Velour Satinette, $2.75
Polka Dot Mirror Velour, $2.75
Silk Matelasse Velours, $2.75
Handsome Silk Figured Velours, $3
Velour Cord Satinette, $3
Silk-and-wool Fancy Stripe Velours, $3.25
Silk-and-wool Novelty checks, $3.50
Novelty Silk-and-wool Plaid Velours, $3.50
Novelty Beaded Velours, $3.50
Two-colored Silk-and-wool Velours, $3.75
Fancy Silk Figured Velours, $3.75
Novelty Checks, $4.50
Plisse Bayadere Velours, $4.75
Silk-and-wool Velours, with side bands of Tinsel Chenille, $5.50

The Rotunda

SHOES Entrance to our Shoe stocks is controlled by civil service rules. Preferments and "pulls" do not count. Applicants have to stand a rigid examination, and only those that get the highest average are admitted. Thus there is no guess-work about Wanamaker Shoes. They are honestly made of honest leathers. You can pin your faith to them.

The Men's Shoes at $3.90, are the sorts that you are asked to pay at least $5 for elsewhere. This line is regular with us. Several styles—

patent leather
enameled leather
tan Russian leather
black box calfskin

Some of them have heavy extension soles. Many of them are lined throughout with leather. The top-notch of style and shoemaking.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

MORE GLOVE NEWS We told you on Saturday about owning over $100,000 worth of one make of Gloves—the Princess May, a real kid Glove at One Dollar. To have been exact we should have said $115,000—this to give some idea

of the magnitude of our Glove transactions. Now as to thoroughness of our Glove dealings. We have absolute control of the following Gloves and names, all made by the firm who makes the Princess May.

WOMEN'S GLOVES
ROYAL SUEDE GLOVES, $1—8 button length Mousquetaire.
PRINCESS MAY, $1—real kid.
LARGO, $1—4-button, Suede.
LAMARTEN, $1—5-hook and 7-hook, kid.
BURMONT, $1.50—4-button and 2-clasp, kid.
CHARMONT, $1.50—4-button, Pique kid.
ERMELINE, $1.50—7-hook, kid.
MELROSE, $1.50—8-button, Mousquetaire kid.
LAVINA, $1.50—8-button length Mousquetaire suede.
DAUPHINE, $1.50 TO $2.25—finest kid and suede, made in 10 styles.
DIANA, $2 TO $3.50—12 to 24 length Mousquetaire suede.
MIGNON, $2.50 TO $3.75—12 to 24 length Mousquetaire kid.
GIRLS' GLOVES
RETA, $1—4-button, kid.
ANITA, $1—5-hook, kid.
DAUPHINE, $1.50—finest gloves, in 3 styles.
BOYS' GLOVES
ROSTIAN, $1.25—Pique, kid.
ROYALE, $1.50—finest, kid.
MENS' GLOVES
UNIVERSITY, $1.50—Pique kid.
EXTON, $1.50—black and white kid.
ROYALE, $2—finest, kid.

Besides these we have over a score of lines of Fownes world-famous London-made Gloves for Men, Women, Girls and Boys, and many Glove novelties from that prince of German makers—J. Rockl, of Munich.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ARRESTED THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Mrs. Heins Thought to be Concerned in the Haverstraw Desertion.

Henrietta Heins, who was implicated with Lawrence Waters in abandoning two of his children at Haverstraw on Saturday last, was arrested yesterday at Waters's home at Eighty-fifth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, by Officer Michael Connolly of the Central Office squad. When arrested Mrs. Heins was attending to her duties as housekeeper for Waters, who, until his arrest on Monday night, was employed as foreman in the repair shops of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

When arrested Mrs. Heins, who claims to be twenty-two years old, said: "Mr. Waters called me about 4 o'clock last Saturday morning and told me to dress the children, Lawrence, aged seven, and Elsie, aged five, as he was going to take them to his uncle at Sheepshead Bay.

"He went away about 7 o'clock, and returned late in the evening. He seemed very happy, and when I asked him why he was so jovial, he said: 'The children are well cared for.'" She denied having any knowledge of what Waters had done.

Waters is about thirty-five years old, and has been married some years. His wife died suddenly about six months ago. He was taken to Haverstraw yesterday.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD FRANCHISE

The Board of Aldermen Postpones Final Action on the Matter.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the question of granting the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company a franchise to build, maintain, and operate an extension of their line on the Boulevard, King's Bridge Road, and other streets described, was discussed, and finally tabled for one week.

The Committee on Railroads submitted a report recommending that a franchise be granted. The committee favored immediate action, "in view of the impassable condition of the King's Bridge Road, and because of the injustice to the railroad company has been placed in by illiberal mandamus proceedings." The report said the traveling public had suffered much from the delay, and that it was keeping thousands of workmen out of employment. It also advised "diminishing the territory in which the use of the underground trolley is to be permitted."

A motion to adopt this report was lost by a tie vote, and it was after a motion to reconsider had been made that the resolution to table the report was carried.

Vice President Hobart's Portrait.

PATERSON, N. J. Sept. 21.—Artist Benziger of Zurich, Switzerland, is at the home of Vice President Hobart in this city working on a life-sized portrait of Mr. Hobart to be placed in the Corcoran Gallery, at Washington.

GATE CITY MILL SHUTS DOWN.

Men Strike Because They Say Their Contract Has Been Broken.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21.—The Alabama Rolling Mill at Gate City is idle, throwing 700 men out of employment. A strike is on because the company has cut the "hookers" to 7 cents a ton.

The company pointed out to the "hookers" that they were not mentioned in the July contract. But the men insisted that the contract provided that no class of labor should be cut more than 10 per cent. The company adhering to their position, 300 men struck, and this closed down the mill.

The operatives have telegraphed to M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, for his interpretation of the question.

It is said to-night that the parties will probably be reconciled at an early date.

WOMEN ATTEMPT A LYNCHING.

A Mob of Illinois Females Fails to Find a Victim.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Sept. 21.—One hundred women avengers, banded together as "regulators" at the little town of Ladd, made a new record for their sex early this morning. The skirted White Caps made a midnight sally in search of W. J. Boswell, who was found recently hiding in a swamp with a daughter of his neighbor. The band of women did not succeed in their search, but if they had, Boswell would have fared badly, for they had a rope with which to hang him.

Having no better way of satisfying their anger, the women regulators hanged Boswell in effigy, and then burned the figure. Boswell is out on $400 bail, having been indicted by the Grand Jury.

MURDER IN ATLANTA.

Prof. Carl Hartman, a Musician, Killed by Samuel B. Johnston.

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—Prof. Carl Hartman was instantly killed this afternoon by Samuel B. Johnston, who shot the professor with a gun, using both barrels. There was family trouble at the bottom of the tragedy.

Prof. Hartman, who was a musician, came here years ago. He had been a famous violinist, and at one time had led the orchestra of a European opera company that made a tour of this country.

Mr. Johnston is the son of a wealthy family. He has surrendered to the authorities.

Shot at a Rat and Killed a Girl.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Stanislaus Sokolik last night fired a rifle at a rat which ran across his yard. The bullet from the rifle struck his fourteen-year-old stepdaughter, Anna Kosmider, in the neck. The girl died this afternoon. The Coroner investigated the case, and decided that the killing was accidental.

YELLOW FEVER SUBSIDING

The Situation in New Orleans Was Improved Materially Yesterday.

POPULAR ALARM DECREASING

Statistics of Former Epidemics Indicate that There Is Little Danger This Year—Nine New Cases and No Deaths Reported.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health to-day. There were no deaths recorded, and the doctors all agreed this evening that the situation was improving steadily. The fever at present, instead of developing into a malignant type, is, if anything, milder than when it first appeared. To-night the Inspectors of the Board of Health reported that most of the cases that had come under their observation were progressing favorably. There are only two cases which give the attending physicians any reason for alarm.

The confidence of the people is steadily increasing. A number of cases were discharged yesterday and to-day, and the total number of cases receiving strict attention to-day does not exceed ten. Half a dozen towns to-day notified the authorities here that they had concluded to withdraw their restrictions against the receipt of freight from New Orleans.

The local situation was greatly improved to-day by a materially lower temperature. Incubation of yellow fever germs requires a sustained Fahrenheit temperature of 70 degrees, and if the present cool spell continues the conditions promise steadily to grow better. Dr. Touatre, an eminent and experienced yellow fever physician, and a member of the Board of Experts, says that the records since 1853 show that yellow fever has never been declared epidemic in any year after its appearance here inside of two or three months. The history of the epidemics of the last half century also shows that they waned with the first cold of October, disappearing almost entirely in November. These statistics indicate the impossibility of a serious epidemic this year.

THE MISSISSIPPI SITUATION.

Fourteen New Cases and One Death at Edwards.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—A special train came from Meridian to-day, with Judge J. W. Fewell, representing the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad; Gov. McLaurin, and others. The train stopped at Farish Bridge, where Drs. Hunter, Todd, and McLean, Mayor Wharton, Chief of Police Ewing, and Aldermen Todd, Manship, and Lemon were waiting for a general conference on opening communication. Gov. McLaurin was Chairman. It was agreed that trains should take no passengers for local points. Trains are not to stop between Vicksburg and Jackson, but may stop at quarantine stations west of Jackson. No passengers are to be taken for Jackson from any point.

No freight from infected points will be transported. Cotton is not to be moved. All coaches are to be locked and the passengers kept off the platforms for five miles outside of this city. The Federal authorities have made arrangements to expedite the transmission of the mails through Mississippi and Alabama after thorough fumigation.

Fourteen new cases of yellow fever were reported at Edwards to-day, making a total of sixty-eight thus far. Col. R. B. Robb died to-day of the disease.

A Southern Trip Postponed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 21.—Owing to the outbreak of yellow fever in the South the proposed trip of the Pennsylvania Commission to the Nashville Exposition has been postponed. Oct. 2 had been fixed as the date for the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments at Chickamauga, and two days later was to have been Pennsylvania Day at the Nashville Exposition.

A False Alarm in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—This city had a yellow fever scare to-day, but there was no foundation for it. Health Commissioner Starkloff made an examination of the suspected case, and declared that it showed not a single symptom of the disease.

Quarantine at Spanish Ports.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Queen Regent has ordered that special surveillance be exercised at the Spanish ports on all arrivals from the United States ports, in consequence of the outbreak of yellow fever in some of the Southern States.

Health Bills for Conductors.

In compliance with the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Health Inspector Benjamin of Jersey City furnished health certificates yesterday to conductors of trains that are to pass through the State of Alabama. The railroad is required by Alabama to have all conductors examined and certified before they leave the North to pass through that State.

SWINDLED BY AN OLD GAME.

A Massachusetts Farmer Relieved of $5,000 by Two Sharpers.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Martin Wood, a Bridgewater farmer, seventy years of age, was swindled out of $5,000 on Monday. A man called at his home and asked to be shown over a piece of property nearby, with a view to its purchase. They met a tramp on the road, who claimed to have recently received a large inheritance, and eventually a game of three-card monte was proposed. The farmer won $5,000, the man with him having first won a like amount from the tramp.

The farmer was induced to put up $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith. He drew it from the National Bank in Middleborough. It was put into a tin box with the other money and given to him. He drove home. The land prospector, who was to join him after doing a little business in Middleborough, never came back. Wood found that the box contained three stones and a warning to keep the matter quiet. No trace of the swindlers has been found.

KINGSTON MAILS DELAYED.

A Ferry Company Refused to Carry Them Without Pay.

KINGSTON, Sept. 21.—Citizens and business men of this city were surprised this morning to be told by Post Office employes when they went for their morning mail that no mails had arrived either north or south. It was not until 2 o'clock this afternoon that any mail arrived by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, although since early this morning the mail bags and sacks had been at the station at Rhinecliff. The cause of the long delay in bringing the mail to this city was the refusal of the officials of the Rhinebeck and Kingston Ferry Company to transport the mail wagons across the river unless they were paid. J. P. Stewart of Missouri has the contract to carry the mails, and he is said to owe the ferry company for almost a month's ferriage.

Postmaster Crouch telegraphed to the authorities at Washington this morning asking what he should do to get the mails across the Hudson from Rhinecliff, but up to a late hour this afternoon he had received no answer. Finally it was decided to bring the mail across on an express wagon, and the Postmaster himself paid the ferriage.

Contributions for a Helpless Family.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of a family consisting of a helpless husband, wife, and four small children: Louis B. McCagg, $25; "B. T. J.," $20; "Cash, W. A. B.," $15; "Cash," Mrs. J. B. Jarvis, Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. M. I. Neilson, $10 each; "A. M. S.," "F. H.," "Lenox," "Cash," "A. M.," "K. Du B.," "C. H. M.," "H. F. N.," and M. H. Lehmaier, $5 each; "A. B.," $3; "T. S." and Mr. Ogasawara, $2 each; J. Gould's Son & Co., "G. C. J.," "F. A. B.," and "Roman Catholic," $1 each. As sufficient money has now been received for this case no further contributions will be required.

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT

Fenn Makes the Best Score in the Preliminary Rounds, Beating Thorp Six Strokes.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF WOMEN

They Serve Tea in a Tent That Is Thronged with Cottagers and Their Guests — Play to be Continued To-day.

LENOX, Sept. 21.—Fenn was the centre of attention to-day at the second day of the Lenox golf tournament. The playing was preliminary to the match for the Lenox Cup, now held by Fenn. Large crowds followed Fenn around the course four times, and applauded his brilliant playing. He was in much better form than yesterday, and in several instances made drives well up to the 200-yard line. The grounds were in much better condition than they were yesterday, and the players made much better scores.

Fenn made the best score to-day. There seems to be no other man in Fenn's class here. The man who came nearest to Fenn to-day was J. G. Thorp of the Cambridge Golf Club. He fell six strokes below Fenn's score. The match to-day was medal play, thirty-six holes, and lasted until dark, beginning at 10 o'clock.

There was a much larger crowd on the grounds to-day than yesterday. The women predominated, and the large tent near the golf clubhouse, where the women served tea, was thronged with the cottagers and their guests. Among those present were Señor and Señora de Lome, Baron and Baroness von Reichenau, Baron Herrmann, all the members of the Spanish Legation, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Stokes, and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup. The wives of many of the players were present, including Mrs. Fenn, who watched the play of her husband with the greatest interest.

The following sixteen players qualified for play to-morrow. These cards were handed in:

A. H. Fenn, Palmetto Club	45	42	47	44—178
J. G. Thorp, Cambridge Golf Club	48	43	45	48—184
W. C. Mauran, Agawam Golf Club	46	42	49	44—191
Fred O. Beach, Newport Golf Club	48	48	48	50—194
Abram Barker, Agawam Golf Club	49	51	48	46—194
William Travers Gray, St. Andrew's	54	46	47	49—196
Devereux Emmet, Westbrook	52	48	52	45—197
H. P. Taller, Ardsley	47	48	51	52—198
J. T. Burden, Jr., Newport	51	50	48	51—200
A. W. Morten, Ardsley	52	48	50	50—200
David W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox	50	50	47	53—200
H. D. Bowers, Knollwood	47	45	56	53—201
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westhook	55	50	48	50—201
Sam Frothingham, Rockaway Golf Club	50	51	51	51—203
W. B. Cheney, Oxford Golf Club	54	52	51	48—205
W. T. Marsh, Morris Country Club	61	47	47	51—206

The others who played and did not qualify were:

H. Van Rensselaer	52	56	51	53—212
M. Barger	58	55	49	55—217
C. L. Tark	53	54	52	57—216
A. E. Hedstrom	52	56	53	49—210
C. R. Sturgis	51	56	57	47—211
H. R. Winthrop	54	49	54	59—216
E. H. Thomson	53	60	54	53—220
James Brown	51	57	50	53—211
S. A. Phelps	52	48	did not finish	
N. C. Reynal	54	50	57	52—213
Sanford Barnes	63	49	58	57—227
W. R. Thurston	56	58	55	50—219
A. Devereux	59	46	66	49—230
C. H. Kerner	52	52	53	56—213
Carlos De Heredia	56	55	57	59—227
D. B. Baker	56	50	49	53—208
John Hoyt	56	54	61	51—222
Nelson Robinson, Jr.	56	56	53	60—225
H. Calkaren	55	52	61	57—225
W. A. Taylor	60	51	62	54—227
S. P. Shaw	56	60	60	54—230
J. B. C. Tappen	52	54	59	57—222
S. P. Shaw, Jr.	63	66	did not finish	
E. R. Merritt	57	54	58	63—272
S. R. Russell	54	55	58	63—230
P. Robinson, Jr.	58	55	51	56—220
R. R. Young	61	59	54	50—224
T. T. Barnes	65	66	58	50—240
A. P. Stokes	61	51	57	54—223
John T. Rogers	57	58	did not finish	
W. H. Dixon	54	50	50	53—207

CHICAGO TO HAVE BOXING.

Mayor Harrison Favors Contests When Properly Conducted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Mayor Harrison has declared himself unequivocally in favor of public boxing contests, and the "sports" are happy. It is understood arrangements are even now being made for a series of exhibitions, in which pugilistic stars of the first magnitude will appear. In defining his policy toward the boxers, Mayor Harrison says:

"I see no objection to this form of sport unless it is carried too far. If the people want it I believe they should be allowed to have it.

"There is no harm in permitting scientific sparring and wrestling entertainments. I think they are a good thing, and fail to see any reason why they should not be permitted within proper regulations.

"Of course, I do not approve of prize-fighting or slugging contests, and I want it understood that nothing of this kind will be tolerated during my term."

Mayor Harrison referred to the status of boxing in New York, saying the embargo there came only "when they tried to carry their privileges too far in the metropolis, as in the case of the Maher-Sharkey fight, and the police stopped it, which was perfectly proper."

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—The following yachts sailed to-day: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; steamer Almy, owned by F. Gallatin; steamer Intrepid, owned by Lloyd Phoenix; steamer Toinette, owned by J. Carr; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; schooner Sea Fox, ownd by A. Tucker.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Mayflower, owned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry, sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan.

Intercollegiate Tennis Scheme Fails.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—Clarence P. Dodge, the Yale tennis player, and Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Association, says that the scheme proposed, of having the annual tournament of the association take place this Fall on the University of Pennsylvania grounds, in Philadelphia, has failed of passage, as two colleges, in the mail vote taken of members of the association, preferred not to go to Philadelphia. The tournament will this Fall, as usual, be held in this city. It will begin on the grounds of the New Haven Lawn Club on Tuesday, Oct. 5. Entries close on Saturday, Oct. 2.

Lawn Tennis at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The semi-finals in the Orange Lawn Tennis Club handicap singles were finished to-day, Edward Lyman defeating Carman R. Runyon after a hard fight. The finals in the tournament, between Holcombe Ward and Edward Lyman, will be played Saturday.

To-day's score follows:

Men's Handicap Singles, Semi Final Round.—Edward Lyman (owe fifteen) beat Carman R. Runyon, (owe two-sixths,) 9—7, 6—4.

Rope and Twine Company Meeting.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 21.—The National Standard Rope and Twine Company held its annual meeting here to-day. In the annual report of the Directors the assets of the company are $2,101,224.32 and the liabilities are $803,213.62. Sumner R. Stone, J. N. Kenney, and A. L. Haviland, the retiring members of the Board of Directors, were re-elected for a term of three years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

Fall winds suggest fall overcoats.

There's a satisfaction in having one early in the season.

Being a necessity, a fall overcoat should always be in fashion, not only in cut and make but in fabric.

Prices from $9 to $28; but the price does not begin to tell the story of attractiveness.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway and 13th Street.
Broadway and Canal Street.
Broadway, near Chambers Street.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Series of Indoor Race Meets to Provide Continuous Cycle Sport for the Winter.

RACES EVERY THREE WEEKS

Beginning with the Six Days' Race—On the Madison Square Garden Arena—Talk of a New Cycle Course in a Central Location.

Cold weather will not end cycle racing for the year in the New York section, according to plans given out by persons who have arranged large sporting events in past years. The six days' race was planned long ago by the same management which recently has decided to arrange for a series of indoor race meets during the Winter. It is the intention to run them at intervals of a few weeks until the warm season returns and out-of-door racing is practicable. The racing season in this district practically ends next week, when the big riders start on their Southern circuit. Without some such arrangement as is under consideration the many cyclists who enjoy seeing good racing would be compelled to wait until another season.

Two days before the six-day race, which begins Dec. 6, a race meet will be given to begin the series, and thereafter it is expected that meets will be run at intervals of three weeks. Madison Square Garden, the place for the big contest, will also be the scene of the smaller meets. Short competition events will compose the programme, and inducements will be offered to some of the notables in cycle racing to appear. A portable track is to be constructed, both for use in the six-day contest and for the race meets. The management is confident that the attractions of good racing and the central location of the track will assure a paying popularity for the scheme.

For the six days' race, "Teddy" Hale has already agreed to ride, and an agent is now in Europe negotiating with Cordan, the Dutchman; Huret, the Frenchman, and Walters, the Englishman. Rivierre, the French long-distance rider, now in this country, will probably be entered, and among the list of racers, which will be restricted to thirty-five, will probably be such American riders as Waller, Shock, and Joe Price.

Talk of a New Track.

Prominent cyclists are talking of a scheme to construct a cycle race track within the Island of Manhattan for next season's racing. It is rumored that two large traction companies are interested in the enterprise, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. The scheme, as it is ventilated among several of the leading clubs, provides for a cycle track opening on Lexington Avenue, and in the neighborhood of the Harlem River. If constructed, it will probably be a board track, three or four laps to the mile. Racing men believe such a venture would be a great success, as the nearest track of size is at Manhattan Beach, too distant for easy access.

Cooper Wins a Race at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Tom Cooper carried off the honors in the mile match race for $1,000 with Eddie Bald and Arthur Gardner, held here to-day under the management of the Albany County Wheelmen. It took three heats to decide the race, Bald winning the first heat by an open length in 2:31. The second heat was won by Cooper, in 2:26, and the third in 2:36 1-5.

A Big Club Century.

The Morris Wheelmen have decided to hold a closed century run on Oct. 10. Although the run will be restricted to the club's members, there will probably be a large number of participants from the several hundred Morris men. The course will lead through Staten Island to Linden, N. J.

CHESS PLAYERS AT BERLIN.

Eighth Round of the International Tournament Concluded.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Before resumption of play in the international chess tournament now in progress at the Architekten Haus, in this city, it was announced this morning that Zinkl and Caro drew their game, left unfinished in the seventh round yesterday.

Three corrections for the reports of previous rounds were also made. Albin lost to Marco and Zinkl, and the Charousek vs. Schlechter game was drawn. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Marco, with a score of 6½, leads Blackburne; Janowski and Walbrodt, who had 5½ each, and Caro and Metger, with 5 games each.

For the six days' race, "Teddy" Hale has already agreed to ride, and an agent is now in Europe negotiating with Cordan, the Dutchman; Huret, the Frenchman, and Walters, the Englishman. Rivierre, the French long-distance rider, now in this country, will probably be entered, and among the list of racers, which will be restricted to thirty-five, will probably be such American riders as Waller, Shock, and Joe Price.

For the eighth round of the tournament began this morning, the pairing, which was according to the Berger table, Round 17, was as follows:

Schiffers vs. Albin, Blackburne vs. Alapin, Englische vs. Winawer, Bardeleben vs. Caro, Cohn vs. Zinkl, Schlechter vs. Burn, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Metger vs. Tschigorin. Janowski vs. Teichmann, Charousek vs. Suechting.

The games resulted as follows:

Schiffers defeated Albin, Englische beat Winawer, Caro won from Bardeleben, (retired,) Cohn and Zinkl divided honors, Schlechter lost to Burn, Marco and Walbrodt drew, Metger beat Tschigorin, Janowski was beaten by Teichmann, and Charousek administered a defeat to Suechting.

Following are the scores up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
*Alapin	3½	3½	Marco	6½	1½
Albin	1	7	Metger	5	3
Bardeleben	1½	7½	Schiffers	4	4
*Blackburne	5½	1½	Suechting	3½	4½
Burn	4	4	Schlechter	3½	4½
Caro	5	3	Teichmann	4	4
Cohn	2½	5½	Tschigorin	4½	4½
Charousek	4½	3½	Walbrodt	5½	2½
Englische	5½	2½	Winawer	3	5
Janowski	5½	2½	Zinkl	2	6

*Adjourned game.

Greenwood A. C. Boxing Bouts.

The Greenwood Athletic Club will hold its next boxing entertainment at the clubhouse, Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. The star bout will be for twenty rounds, at 140 pounds, between Joe Burke of South Brooklyn and Harry Peterson of New York. The two preliminary bouts, at ten rounds each, will be between "Billy" Ratchford and Frank Smith, 118 pounds, and "Charley" Hildt and "Jack" Cootan, at 150 pounds.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Baltimore Easily Wins the Second Game of the Series from New York.

MEEKIN'S CURVES HIT FREELY

The Giants' Pitcher Treated Rather Harshly—Nops Was Very Effective—Boston Receives a Set-Back at the Hands of the Brooklyn Players.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	87	35	.713
Boston	88	37	.704
New York	78	45	.634
Cincinnati	69	53	.566
Cleveland	64	59	.520
Washington	57	66	.463
Brooklyn	57	68	.456
Pittsburg	55	68	.447
Chicago	55	69	.444
Philadelphia	53	72	.419
Louisville	51	73	.411
St. Louis	27	96	.220

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 10; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 22; Boston, 5, (first game.)
Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 1, (second game.)
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 7.
Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Louisville in St. Louis.

The Baltimores showed some of their true form yesterday and scored a decisive victory over the Giants at the Polo Grounds. The local team, on the other hand, did not play the game they are capable of, and some very ragged fielding helped the champions to a few unnecessary runs. The champions outplayed the Giants at every stage of the game. They took the lead at the start and were never headed.

Meekin was sent in to pitch against Nops, the Baltimore southpaw. The New Yorker is a far better pitcher than Nops, but it happened to be an "off day" for Meekin. His delivery was easy for the visitors from the start. He pitched effectively in the fifth and sixth innings, particularly in the former, when the champions had all the bases occupied, with only one out. Meekin shook off the spell long enough to fool the next two batters, and then he seemed to lose his effectiveness again. The visitors straightened out his curves in the last inning, making two doubles and three singles.

Nops served a slow curve ball, which, with the exception of the first and fifth innings, was a complete puzzle to the local batsmen. The Giants came within one run of tieing the score in the fifth inning, but after this Nops let out a reef, and in the last four innings he held the home team safe.

Gleason resumed his old position at second base, and Gettig was moved over to short. From present indications, Gettig will be kept at short until the close of the season, as Davis's hand is in bad shape and is not likely to heal sufficiently to warrant his playing any more games this season. His absence weakens the team considerably, although Gettig did remarkable work yesterday for one who is new at playing shortstop. Holmes reported yesterday, but he will not resume his position in left field. Tiernan is again in his old-time form, and his batting was a notable feature of the game. He made four singles, hitting the ball safely every time he came to the bat.

The following is the score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	1	2	0	1			McGraw, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
Tiernan, lf	1	4	0	0	1			Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0		
Joyce, 3b	1	3	1	0	1			Jennings, ss	3	3	1	3	1		
Gettig, ss	0	1	2	3	0			Kelley, lf	2	1	0	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	2	3	6	2			Stenzel, cf	2	3	7	1	0		
McCre'y, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Doyle, 1b	1	2	9	1	0		
Clark, 1b	0	1	12	0	1			Reitz, 2b	2	2	2	2	0		
Warner, c	0	1	5	0	0			Robinson, c	1	3	12	0	0		
Meekin, p	0	0	1	3	0			Nops, p	0	2	1	4	0		
Total	3	11	27	13	5			Total	10	13	27	11	1		

New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Baltimore	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	—10

Earned runs—New York, 1; Baltimore, 4. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7, Baltimore, 11. Base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Nops, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Nops, 2. Two-base hits—Gettig, Jennings, Stenzel, Doyle, and Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Robinson. Double plays—Gleason and Clark (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Stenzel and Joyce. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Messrs. Hurst and Carpenter.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, 22; Boston, 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Brooklyns developed a batting streak in the first inning of the first game to-day, and made seven consecutive hits, and this, aided by poor fielding, allowed them to score twelve runs. Nichols was kept in the box until the fourth inning, when he was replaced by Hickman, who did fairly well. Dunn pitched a superb game for the visitors and fielded his position nicely. Shindle, La Chance, and Shoch did good work for the visitors. The second game abounded in sharp fielding, excellent pitching, and fine hitting, being a decided contrast to the first game. Lewis proved an enigma, and Tenney, Long, Duffy, Collins, and Hamilton were notably effective. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn	12	0	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	—22
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 4. Base hits—Brooklyn, 21; Boston, 10. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 5. Batteries—Brooklyn, Dunn, and Burrill; Boston, Nichols, Hickman, and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	0	2	0	0	4	2	—9		
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1. Base hits—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 5. Errors—Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Yeager; Brooklyn, Fisher and Burrill. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Game called on account of darkness.

**Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY

Its Purpose, as in the Former Law, Solely to Protect Vessels of the United States.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

Direct Importations Through Canada and Goods Shipped from Countries Other Than British Possessions in British Vessels Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Attorney General McKenna to-day announced his opinion in the matter of Section 22 of the new tariff law, the provisions of which the Secretary of the Treasury some time ago requested him to interpret. He holds in effect that goods coming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent., and that foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty.

Two questions were asked the Attorney General, the first of which was, in effect, whether the discriminating duty of 10 per cent provided for in Section 22 should be assessed against an invoice of tea from China which had arrived at Vancouver in a British vessel and was thence shipped through Canada to Chicago. The second question was whether the discriminating duty should be assessed against a cargo of manganese ore from Chile, which recently arrived in a British ship at Philadelphia. Both these questions the Attorney General answers in the negative.

The opinion of the Attorney General first quotes Section 22 in full, and then says:

The Three Contentions Stated.

"Three plausible contentions are based upon this section, which as to strength only differ in degree:

"1. That the duty is a discrimination upon importations in vessels not of the United States, whether directly to the United States or to a contiguous country and thence to the United States.

"2. A discrimination against importations of goods (not in the usual course of strictly retail trade) from a contiguous country, they being the products thereof. In this the character of the vessel is not important.

"3. A discrimination against goods, being the productions of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, which shall come into the United States from a contiguous country. In this contention the words 'come into the United States' are used as designating movement only.

"Under the first and second contentions the duty would not be imposed. Under the third it would be. Hence select it as a basis for consideration.

"To support it, it is said that the section imposes the duty in two cases: (a) When the goods are imported in vessels not of the United States and to the United States; (b) when they are the production of a country not contiguous and come into the United States from a contiguous country, the character of the vessel in which they were transported to the contiguous country being indifferent.

"The first case we are not now concerned with, and the second is attempted to be established by the following reasoning: 'The goods are Chinese or Japanese production, hence the production of a foreign country 'not contiguous to the United States'; they come into the United States from Canada, a contiguous country, and so it is urged that by the letter as well as by the spirit of the statute they are subject to the duty.

No Reason for Discrimination.

"It is conceded that the importation is to the United States—passage through Canada being mere movement only toward destination—the latter being the United States This being so, it would seem that there was no reason to distinguish between that importation and what may be called in distinction a direct one—why one should be burdened and the other not burdened—when the discrimination was not necessary to the main purpose of the law.

"It is said that the purpose of the amendment was to relieve the American transcontinental railroads against the competition of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It may be admitted that this is a strong consideration, but, on the other hand, it is urged that this competition is a benefit, and other American railroads claim that the Canadian Pacific is a direct advantage to them. How Congress regarded this conflict we have no means of knowing. There was certainly no avowal, and the only expressions of members which we have indicate a different purpose than one which might or might not have been entertained, and which, if it had been entertained, it would seem the natural thing to have explicitly declared.

"As there was no reason, therefore, why the importations—indirect or direct—should be discriminated by different duties, I am not disposed to think that it was intended. To so hold would be to put a new purpose in the law, destroying its unity, which is not compelled by its language or any mischief which, we may say, was in the contemplation of the lawmakers, to be remedied.

To Protect American Shipping.

"The section, therefore, regards, as the law which preceded it regarded, the transportation of goods by sea. Its purpose was to secure this to vessels of the United States by discriminating against transportation not in them primarily to the United States secondarily, and to prevent evasion to a contiguous country—Canada or Mexico. The necessity of it to the effectiveness of the law is obvious. It would have been useless to have imposed a discriminating duty on goods brought to San Francisco in foreign vessels and leave them free to go to Vancouver in foreign vessels, and thence across the intervening land to the United States.

"The amendment of the law which is made by Section 22, therefore, continues its object, while it strengthens and better secures it. It does this in two ways, viz., by taking away the means of its evasion through the contiguity of Canada and Mexico, and by repealing the statutory exemptions from the 10 per cent. duty.

Exception to the Section.

"I have considered your inquiry so far as if the section only regarded mere transportation through Canada. We shall see hereafter that it has a broader scope.

"In the second contention the words 'come into the United States' are used as synonymous to imported. The language, 'being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States,' is urged only as descriptive of the goods to which the duty applies. The goods themselves, it is contended, must take their departure from the contiguous country in the strict sense of importation as distinguished from coming though it as an importation from some other country

"This view is given plausibility by the exception that the duty shall 'not apply to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of retail trade.' It is said that the words 'imported in the course of strictly retail trade' indicate the rule. They are claimed to be the opposite of importation in the course of wholesale trade, and that the latter must be direct, as these by retail could be no other way. But this does not follow. Such construction would confine the rule strictly to the exception, whereas it may be broader, including importations strictly so-called—those which take their departure from a contiguous country—if the other conditions of the rule exist. If so, the exception has an adequate and proper office.

"But it is not even necessary to go this far. 'It is a matter of common experience that savings and exceptions are often introduced from abundant and excessive caution. And it would sometimes pervert the intention of the author of a writing if every other thing of the same general nature as that excepted should be regarded as embraced in the general words.' (Sutherland on Statutory Construction, Section 222.)

Importations in British Ships.

"It follows, therefore, that the answer to your inquiry so far as Section 22 is concerned depends: (1,) Upon the character of the vessel in which the goods were carried to Vancouver; (2,) if in foreign vessels, whether the goods were entitled by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States upon the payment of the same duties as if imported in American vessels.

"I assume the vessels were not of the United States, but British vessels, and this brings me to your communication of Aug. 17, in which you inquire whether Section 22 repeals Sections 4,228 to 4,232 of the Revised Statutes, and your communication of Sept. 2, asking whether manganese ore imported from Chile in the British bark Lurlie to Philadelphia is also subject to a discriminating duty.

"A law imposing discriminating duties has been on the statute books in some form from the time of the enactment of the first tariff bill. Section 22 differs from the law previously in force in that there is omitted from it the words 'by any act of Congress.' Does this repeal Section 4,228? It will be observed that there are no words of express repeal. Consideration of the effect of this on Section 4,228 will be simplified by a reference to contemporaneous legislation.

The Suspension Act.

"On the same day the Dingley bill was approved an act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce' was approved. I shall hereafter, for convenience, call it the Suspension act. This act provides that the President is authorized to suspend in part the operations of Sections 4,219 and 2,502, so that foreign vessels from a country imposing partial discriminating tonnage duties upon American vessels, or partial discriminating import duties upon American merchandise, may enjoy in our ports the identical privileges which the same class of American vessels and merchandise may enjoy in said foreign country.

"It will be observed that it recognizes the existence of Section 4,228 and amends it, and enlarges the President's power. By Section 4,228 that could only be exercised when no discriminating duties were imposed or laid on American vessels. The amendment provides that the power may be exercised to meet and respond to partial discriminating duties as well, reciprocating the exact privilege, though less than total exemptions.

No Repeal by Implication.

"This act is somewhat confused by its references, but notwithstanding this confusion the act does recognize the existence of and extends Section 4,228, and it also recognizes Section 2,502. What is the effect of this? The act and the Dingley bill were passed on the same day and I do not think the order of passage is important. If they can be reconciled. If either repeals the other it is only by implication. The rule of implied repeals is well established by a long line of cases. There must be more than difference—there must be irreconcilable conflict."

After citing several authorities in support of his position, the Attorney General continues:

"Section 22 and Section 4,228 and amendments are not co-extensive in scope. In purpose, therefore, they may be the complements of each other. One prescribes a rule, the other the condition upon which and the agency by which it may be suspended. Each, therefore, has its purpose—definite and consistent. Section 4,228 might be a proviso to Section 22, and is in effect made so by the Suspension act, and as such proviso it is certainly not repugnant to Section 22.

"The latter has its operation—commencing with its passage, continuing until the conditions of Section 4,228 occur and the President acts on account of them, resuming again if the reciprocal exemptions of foreign nations be withdrawn. Examples of this are familiar in our legislation. The provision in the Dingley bill for reciprocity of trade is such an example. Under that the duties of the act may be changed."

The Attorney General then quotes several cases in support of a conclusion he reaches that where there is difference in purpose, legislative provisions may be independent, and then, continuing, says:

The Intention of Congress.

"But the rule of repeal by implication does not require us to find independence. If there is not irreconcilable conflict the laws may exist together. As we have already seen, there is certainly no irreconcilable conflict. Even if there was more conflict in their language—more in their purpose—this would have to yield to the interpretation of the time and manner of their passage. The suspension act was reported to the House of Representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley bill—was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the Senate while the Dingley bill was pending in consideration, and was approved by the President on the same day the Dingley bill was. A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it must, therefore, be attributed to the Legislature. It may be it was the later bill, for The Congressional Record shows that the President's approval of it was communicated to the Congress subsequently to that of the other.

"Even a more extreme position might be taken. It was held in Mead vs. Bagnall and others, 15 Wis., 150, that 'where the provisions of a statute which relates to a particular class of cases are repugnant to those of another statute approved the same day, which is of a more general character, the former must prevail as to the particular class of cases therein referred to.' See also Endlich on the Interpretation of Statutes, Sec. 216, and cases cited.

"It follows, therefore, that Section 4,228 was not repealed by Section 22, and that the merchandise of both inquiries is not to be subjected to a discriminating duty."

THE COLLECTOR SUSTAINED.

General Appraisers Decide Against a Protest of New York Importers.

A decision has been handed down by the United States General Appraisers adverse to the protest of Gillespie Brothers & Co. of this city, which was filed some time ago, against the decision of the Collector of Customs as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain hogsheads of sugar, entered under the old tariff law. The opinion in this case was written by ex-Judge Somerville.

In making their original entry the importers proposed to deduct the value of the hogsheads, which was stated to be $5 each, from the total invoice value of the merchandise. This deduction the Collector refused to allow. The Custom House liquidated the entry upon the basis of the total appraised value. Prior to the liquidation of the entry, the importers produced before the Collector certain corrected invoices specifying and deducting the value of the hogsheads in question, estimated at $5 each. These invoices were rejected by the Collector, and he declined to make any corrections in his liquidation. The importers protested in each particular case.

In sustaining the course of the Collector the General Appraisers say: "It would seem that the remedy of the importers, if any they had, was to make an entry upon a pro forma invoice, and not on the invoice claimed to be imperfect, and at the same time to offer to give a bond to the Collector for the production of a duly certified, or corrected invoice, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the Customs Administrative act. This they neglected to do, and the results of their negligence must, naturally, be visited upon them."

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Congressman Francis H. Wilson Is Named for Postmaster of Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Postmaster at Brooklyn—FRANCIS H. WILSON.

Consul at Zittau, Germany—WILLIAM K. HERZOG of Illinois.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland—BENJAMIN F. PARLETT.

United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi—ALBERT M. LEA.

United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi—FREDERICK W. COLLINS.

FRANCIS H. WILSON.

The Anxiety of Mr. Atterbury Hastened His Appointment.

It is reported that the appointment of Congressman Francis H. Wilson as Postmaster of Brooklyn was made yesterday to appease the followers of Walter B. Atterbury in the Twenty-third Ward, who had been growing very restless over the delay in the matter. Mr. Atterbury held a conference with Senator Platt on Monday, at which it is understood the latter was assured by Mr. Atterbury that in order to hold the Twenty-third Ward in line in the fight against Jacob Worth it was essential that Mr. Wilson be appointed at once.

Francis H. Wilson was born in Oneida County on Feb. 11, 1844. He lived in Utica till he was eleven years old, and for the next five years he worked on his father's farm near Clinton. He attended the district school in the Winter. In 1860 he entered Mr. E. W. Dwight's preparatory school at Clinton, from which he was graduated in 1863. In September of that year he entered Yale, where he received the degree of B. A. with the class of '67. For four years he taught in a preparatory school at Rochester, and in 1872 he came to New York to study law at Columbia College. After graduating he practiced his profession in this city until 1884, when he removed to Brooklyn and entered politics. He was twice elected to Congress from the Third District, and was at one time talked of for Mayor. He was one of the early Presidents of the Union League Club in Brooklyn.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE BINGHAM.

Judicial Preferment Arranged for Judge A. Q. Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Judge A. Q. Thompson, Chairman of the commission created last Spring by Congress for the codification of the Federal criminal laws, is slated for appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

This post is held now by Judge Bingham, who is in infirm health, has reached the retirement age, and is expected to retire from the bench in January.

Judge Thompson is an ex-member of Congress from Ohio. He conducted the McKinley fight before the Committee on Credentials at the St. Louis Convention in 1896. He is one of the original McKinley men.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—G. W. Burdick, West Centre.
Connecticut—S. A. Allen, Black Rock.

CRUISE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Final Instructions Sent to Lieut. Commander Kimball for Their Drill Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Lieut. Commander Kimball has received from Acting Secretary Roosevelt final instructions for the movements of the torpedo boat flotilla, and all is now ready for the start of this novel expedition.

The start will be made Oct. 1 from New York, with five boats, namely, the Foote, the Porter, the Dupont, the Ericsson, and the Cushing. The Commander will take his way down the coast, stopping here and there for a week or two, at his discretion. He will explore the coast waters, and learn whether operations should be conducted in shore or off shore, dependent upon the locality, whether there are harbors that might serve to shelter the torpedo boats while not big enough to admit battleships, and, in fact, all information that is needed for guarding the coast with such boats as he commands.

The manoeuvres at first will be of the simplest character, such as working out the new theory of search curves, by which a vessel can be intercepted with the least amount of searching. Then the qualities of the various boats will be developed in all kinds of weather.

It is fully expected that there will be breakdowns in each and all of the boats, and it is for the purpose of learning and curing these defects that the manoeuvres are designed. The Captains of the little craft will be trained to use their boats under all possible conditions, and actual torpedoes will be used under such conditions as are to be met at sea. Night drills will be held, and the boats will be made to rendezvous at appointed places in the darkest weather.

The flotilla will work slowly along the coast until it reaches the Gulf. It will go to Galveston, and then when the Spring tides come as many of the boats as can make the trip will be sent up the Mississippi River, probably to St. Louis.

DISEASED TENNESSEE CATTLE.

Move to Have the Secretary of Agriculture Quarantine that State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The authorities of the States of Illinois and Kentucky have made representation to the Secretary of Agriculture that fever-infected cattle are being shipped from Tennessee to the stock yards at Louisville, Chicago, and other places, and have urged that the entire country be quarantined against Tennessee.

Complaint is made that cattle south of the quarantine line are driven across it and shipped. The Secretary has the matter under consideration, and is in the meantime endeavoring to secure the information necessary to enable him to act.

JAPAN'S CRITICS ANSWERED.

Her Minister in Washington Speaks on Arbitration with Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Japanese Minister has replied to the criticisms which have been made upon the conditions attached by his Government to its acceptance of the proposal to arbitrate existing differences with Hawaii. There appears, in his opinion, to be an effort to produce in this country the impression that Japan is not willing to arbitrate and has consequently imposed conditions which Hawaii cannot accept. Nothing, he asserts, can be further from the truth. The Japanese Government is perfectly willing fully and freely to submit to arbitration every salient point in dispute.

The Japanese Government is earnestly desirous that the questions at issue shall be definitely settled, and while it believes that the justice of its demands are too apparent to render arbitration absolutely necessary, it has, in a spirit of conciliation, agreed to the suggestion of Hawaii, subject only to certain necessary reservations, solely with the object of reaching such a settlement as speedily as possible.

The only question at issue, he says, is whether or not the Hawaiian Government had the right to exclude the Japanese subjects whose grievances furnish the foundation of the claims now made.

GIRL STUDENTS IN CHICAGO.

President Rogers of the Northwestern University Discriminates Against Them—Rigid Rules Made.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—President Rogers has raised a storm at the Northwestern University by making new rules framed to stop the lack of discrimination in the mixing of the sexes in social affairs. The girl students are openly angry, and the boys are encouraging them to revolt.

President Rogers says privileges of this nature have been abused in the past and scandal has been brought upon the good old Methodist institution, and he does not purpose having a repetition of the courting and dances which marked university life last Winter. Hereafter all girl students will be kept under guard. They must live in the university boarding hall and be indoors every night by 8 o'clock. They must not leave town unless accompanied by a chaperon named by the faculty. They can have gentleman callers only one night a week, and the beaus must say good-night by 10 o'clock. Fraternities may give only one party a year.

These are the new rules, which the girls unite in branding as "horrid," but which President Rogers insists shall be enforced to the letter, the various Deans and the matron of the boarding hall being made monitors to watch for infractions.

SECRETARY GAGE GOES WEST.

Leaves Chicago for a Ten Days' Trip for Business and Pleasure.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage left the city last night for a ten days' outing in the West.

"I am going partly on private business," he said just before starting, "and partly for pleasure. I want to enjoy some personal freedom, and the best way to obtain recreation is to get away from the city's busy activities."

Mr. Gage declined to say where he was going. He will return in ten days, and after several days in Chicago will go to Washington.

Married for Fifty-five Years.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 21.—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Whaley was quietly celebrated here yesterday. Mr. Whaley is President of the Long Island Bible Society, and has been a minister for more than fifty years. He is more than eighty years of age.

A Newark Boy Ends His Life.

NEWARK, Sept. 21.—John Bollinger, aged fourteen years, of 818 South Nineteenth Street, died in St. Michael's Hospital last evening from the effects of carbolic acid taken with suicidal intent. The boy was employed in Peter Lowentraut's skate factory, at 36 Brenner Street. He suffered intensely from rheumatism, and this is supposed to have been the cause for the deed.

BROADWAY CARS BLOCKED

The Trouble Was Started by a Grip Catching the Loose Strand of a Cable.

TRAFFIC BADLY CONGESTED

The One Cable in Operation Down Town Finally Showed Signs of the Strain and It Was Stopped, Causing a Complete Blockade.

Owing to the breaking of one of the cables on the Broadway cable line yesterday morning, surface-car traffic was almost completely suspended on Broadway, below Twenty-third Street, from 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock, and from 12:30 to nearly 3 o'clock not a car was moved below Houston Street. The entire system was demoralized, and thousands of people were delayed in getting to business through having to walk across town to the elevated trains or by taking horse cars. Below Houston Street the cars were congested into a continuous line on both tracks.

The trouble began at 10:30 o'clock, when one of the cables running southward gave out at a point near State Street. A crowded south-bound car started to run away, owing to the grip having caught in one of the loose strands near the break. After running a hundred feet the grip was worked loose and the car brought to a standstill.

The cables are run on the duplex system, there being two parallel cables running at the same time. When the break occurred there were about sixty-five cars on each cable on the section running from the Houston Street power house down town, and the strain of 130 crowded cars was immediately thrown on one two and a half inch cable. The Metropolitan Street Railway officials at once caused the speed of the cables to be lessened in order to reduce the strain, and within a few moments the cars began to congest above Houston Street.

Cars began to block up, until a line of them stretched from Houston Street northward to Union Square. These cars were filled principally with down-town business men, who were going to their offices, and the confusion was great. Meantime the rush of north-bound shoppers from Staten Island, Brooklyn, and Jersey City had set in down town, and the slow speed of the cars on that section of the line caused a congestion of travel on lower Broadway. The conductors had not been notified to turn passengers away, and the cars became jammed with impatient and excited people. Hundreds demanded a return of their fares, but the conductors refused to comply with the demands. A messenger was finally sent down the line with orders to conductors to explain the nature of the accident, and to inform passengers that the speed would not be increased for several hours.

Meantime the broken cable was drawn into the Houston Street power house, and every available workman was pressed into service to repair it. Chief Engineer Pearson noted with alarm that the big traveling drum which regulates the slack of the cables was showing the strain being put on the one remaining cable. As the slack was gradually taken up the drum traveled forward on its bed until it reached the limit of 75 feet at 12.30 o'clock, and the cable was stopped. This of course increased the confusion among passengers who had been jammed in the slowly moving cars. Many of them left the cars and continued their journey on foot.

The up-town cars arriving at Houston Street were switched on the uptown track by means of horses. This took time, and was accomplished amid the greatest confusion. The lines of waiting cars then extended far up town. It was nearly 4 o'clock before the system resumed its normal working condition.

Henry Mcdona, speaking for President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said that the accident was the result of the enormous traffic congesting at Twenty-third Street on the Lexington Avenue, Columbus Avenue, and Broadway lines. "The public," said he, "should only be surprised that such accidents are not even more frequent. There are about 500 cars running on the various lines constantly, and from Twenty-third Street southward they pass a given point at the rate of ten a minute. This terrific strain is put upon two cables, whose average life is about nine weeks. The traffic has become much heavier recently on account of the stoppage of travel on Amsterdam Avenue, which has thrown additional work on the Columbus Avenue line, and the increased travel on the Lexington Avenue line, caused by the cessation of traffic on the Fourth Avenue line. We have long realized that the cables below Twenty-third Street could not safely bear the strain, but the only relief lies in connecting down town with other lines. We have long been agitating the question of operating parallel lines to relieve the pressure of travel. Our idea is to connect at Vesey Street with a line running via West Broadway and Canal Street to Eighth Avenue, to Harlem, to relieve the pressure on the east. There could be another connection at Canal Street.

"For the eastern traffic, connections could be made at the Post Office and in Astor Place, to run via the Bowery and Fourth Avenue to Harlem. This will furnish the only relief, and will be the means of averting serious accidents."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of absence are granted to Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, for one month; Lieut. T. W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, for 15 days.

First Lieut. Jules G. Ord, (promoted from Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, Company H, from Aug. 7, vice Morton, promoted.

Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, (promoted from First Lieutenant Tenth Infantry,) to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company H, from Sept. 7, vice McConihe, deceased.

First Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, (promoted from Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company E, from Aug. 8, vice Pickering, promoted.

The following transfers are made in the Sixth Cavalry: Capt. Henry M. Kendall, from Troop A to Troop M; Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, from Troop M to Troop A.

First Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, (promoted from Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, Company E, from Sept. 7, vice Eldridge, promoted.

The following transfers are made in the Eighteenth Infantry: Capt. Charles McClure, from Company H to Company I; Capt. Charles L. Steele, from Company I to Company H.

Additional Second Lieut. Harold B. Fiske, Fourteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, Company G, Aug. 7, with rank from June 11, vice Ord, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. John H. Hughes, Seventeenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Company F, Aug. 8, with rank from June 11, vice Duncan, deceased.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, will represent the War Department as a member of the Board of Management of the United States exhibit at the Omaha Exposition in 1898.

Additional Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Twenty-first Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry, Company K, Aug. 8, with rank from June 11, vice Niskern, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. George W. Helms, Twenty-second Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, Company A, Sept. 7, with rank from June 11, vice Murphy, promoted.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Capt. Charles G. Morton, (promoted from First Lieutenant ...xth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, Company K, from Aug. 7, vice Thibaut, deceased.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Warren, Massachusetts, as soon as the three ten-inch carriages at that point are mounted, and prior to any firing, on business pertaining to the graduation of the carriages.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 30.

F. R. Brennan Appointed Trustee.

Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday appointed Frank R. Brennan referee to compute the amount due in the action of the State Trust Company, as Trustee, to foreclose a $600,000 mortgage against the State Electric Light and Power Company.

THE FAIR AT MINEOLA.

An Auspicious Opening—Mayor Gleason's Horse to Race.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 21.—The annual fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society opened to-day on the society's grounds at this place. The horse exhibit is the best ever given in the history of the society.

The daily programme in this department is very attractive, and premiums to the amount of $6,500 will be awarded to the successful horses in the different events. Mayor Gleason of Long Island City has entered his trotter Battle Axe for a race to-morrow, which is politicians' day, and a great number of politicians are expected. The fair will continue until Saturday.

MRS. ROSS IN CONTEMPT.

Defeat of the Claimant of the King Estate at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that Mrs. Eugenia Webster Ross, the claimant of the estate of the late millionaire, William H. King, was in contempt of court, for failing to comply with the order requiring her to state her claims specifically.

The Court issued an order confirming the action of the Probate Court, declaring that the administrators appointed represented the next of kin of W. H. King, and that Mrs. Ross did not, and giving judgment for costs against Mrs. Ross.

THE WILL OF S. R. SYMS.

His Bequest Favoring Bank Employes Set Aside in Trenton.

TRENTON, Sept. 21.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day filed an opinion setting aside a bequest in the will of Samuel R. Syms.

The testator died in 1891, and left eighty shares of stock of the First National Bank of Hoboken, the proceeds of which shou.d go to the bank employes during the bank's existence, and after that the principal to go to the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of New York.

The bequest is set aside on the ground that it violates the rule of perpetuity regarding the establishment of trusts, where the beneficiary is not a charitable institution. Under the rule twenty-one years is the limit of time during which such trust can exist.

ATLANTA WHISKY PETITION.

Conspiracy of South Carolina's Governor with a Railway Charged.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—The petition of Bluthenhal & Bickart, wholesale whisky dealers of Atlanta, to compel the Southern Railway Company to transport original packages of whisky into South Caroling in carload lots came up before Judge William T. Newman in the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia to-day.

The petition charges collusion and conspiracy between Gov. Ellerbe of South Carolina and the Southern Railway in order to give that State a monopoly in the whisky traffic. Attorney General Barber of South Carolina was present at the hearing.

The Judge reserved his decision on the point of temporary relief, and fixed Oct. 9 as the date for passing upon the question of permanent order.

LOBSTER FACTORIES CLOSED.

Marines from the British Warship Pelican Landed in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 21.—There is intense indignation in St. George's Bay over the action of the British warships in closing down the lobster factories of residents and confiscating the products.

On Saturday the cruiser Pelican landed a body of men who surrounded the factories, ejected the inmates, and took on board all the packages of prepared lobsters that were ready for shipment.

The residents are much incensed at this proceeding, a repetition of which is threatened all along the French shore. The excuse given by the marines is that the factories interfere with those of French fishermen.

The people threaten to resist the marines, and serious consequences are feared before many days elapse. The Colonial Government is powerless to interfere, as the warships have supreme authority in the matter.

MONTEREY RUNS AGROUND.

Accident Said to Have Happened Off Point Arena, Cal.

POINT ARENA, Cal., Sept. 21.—The United States coast defense vessel Monterey, bound south from Puget Sound, ran ashore in a fog six miles north of Point Arena Lighthouse yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The steamer got off three-quarters of an hour later, and continued on her voyage. It is not thought that much damage was done.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The Monterey arrived here this morning, and is now anchored in the stream off Folsom Street. While the naval authorities decline either to deny or to confirm the report that she went ashore at Point Arena yesterday, they say that she anchored off the point in order to avoid the danger of proceeding in an unusually heavy fog. They admit that she might have touched bottom, but say they know nothing of the matter, and that if she is damaged at all the extent of her injury cannot be ascertained until she goes up to Mare Island.

OWN 130 ACRES IN CHICAGO.

Claim of the Pottawatomie Indians—Agents of the Tribe to See About It.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 21.—Simon Pokagon, Chief of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and Lawyer Ingalls of Hartford, Mich., were here this morning on their way to Chicago to see W. H. Cox, a Chicago capitalist, in relation to a claim that the Pottawatomie tribe holds title to 130 acres of land in the heart of Chicago, which land is mostly in possession of Mr. Cox.

According to the Indians, the land became theirs by virtue of a treaty executed in 1833 between the father of the present Chief and the Government. This 130 acres, as claimed, formed part of an immense territory which the Indians afterward sold. It is said that when Mr. Cox attempted to procure an abstract to the land he was advised by the Government that the property was part of the Pottawatomies' tract.

REPORT ON STATE LIBRARIES.

Inspector W. R. Eastman Shows Their Growing Usefulness.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—The report of the public libraries, division of the University of the State of New York, written by William R. Eastman, the Inspector of Libraries, has just been printed. In the course of the report Mr. Eastman says:

"No one familiar with existing library conditions as compared with those of four years ago can fail to be impressed with multiplying signs of progress throughout the State.

"The number of free libraries has increased from 238 in 1893 to 351 in 1896. Their resources increased by 186,100 volumes during the last year. Their circulation was 2,293,861 in 1893; it advanced to 3,933,623 in 1896. Their average daily circulation was 10,777 volumes in 1896 as compared with 6,285 in 1893. It advanced at the rate of 2,157 a day during the last year. No small part of this remarkable increase is due to the substantial encouragement given by the State. The expenditure of the public money for books has been carefully guarded. Every dollar granted means another dollar raised from local sources. The long list of books reported is closely scrutinized by the Book Board of the State Library. The work of libraries receiving aid is under constant inspection and improvement is seen on every hand. Many thousands of books now in constant use among the people would not have been supplied except for the bounty of the State."

Speaking of traveling libraries, Mr. Eastman says: "As the system of traveling libraries becomes better known the applications increase and the books have never been in such great demand as at present."

Mrs. Mary Hanson Is Indicted.

Mrs. Mary Hanson, together with her son-in-law, William Simpson, and her daughter, Anna Simpson, was indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to obtain $550 from the late Dr. Christopher Lott. There is a second indictment against Mrs. Hanson, charging her with securing from Nellie E. Shea, a trained nurse, employed by William Simpson, $475 on Jan. 4, 1896. The Simpsons obtained ball, but Mrs. Hanson went to prison. When she was first arrested she was thought to be Ellen Peck, the confidence queen.

LUETGERT'S DEFENSE IN ORDER

Ex-Judge Vincent Will Open the Sausage Maker's Case To-day—Startling Developments Expected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The direct evidence in the Luetgert case is in, and the State has rested. Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon the last witness of the prosecution was heard. This witness was Mrs. Louise Miller Johnson. She came into court supported by Capt. Herman Schuettler.

Mrs. Johnson testified that upon one occasion she saw Luetgert in a rage chase his wife out of their house, armed with a revolver. He called his wife names and threatened to shoot, but did not. Ex-Judge Vincent did not cross-examine this witness at length. When she left the stand State Attorney Dineen said: "If the Court pleases, the State rests."

Ex-Judge Vincent made a formal motion that the case be taken from the jury on the ground that the State had failed to make out a case. Judge Tuthill promptly overruled this motion without argument. Then Mr. Vincent stated that owing to the lateness of the hour he would like to postpone his opening address to the jury until to-morrow morning. There was no objection to this, and an adjournment was taken.

It required just twenty days for the presentation of the evidence of the prosecution. Ex-Judge Vincent said to-night the defense would present its side of the case in just half that time. "My address to the jury in opening will be short and directly to the point," he said. "We deny the murder—the corpus delecti has not been proved as the law requires, and this fact cannot be assumed nor inferred from such testimony as has been presented here. We shall explain away all the evidence brought out here by the Police Department after months of investigation and manipulation. I do not care to give out in full our defense until we get started, but I promise some startling developments before we are through."

THE STEAMER ONEIDA SINKS.

She Springs a Leak at Sea and Goes to the Bottom After Reaching the Clyde Dock.

The Clyde Line steamship Oneida, bound from Jacksonville, Sept. 16, and Charleston, Sept. 18, for Boston, with a cargo of cotton and yellow pine, put into this port early yesterday morning, leaking badly and having a list to port of about five degrees. Capt. Staples said that the cargo had shifted during rough weather encountered off the Delaware Capes on Monday and had caused his vessel to spring a leak. He decided as a precaution to make this port.

The Oneida reached the Clyde Line dock, near the New York tower of the Brooklyn Bridge, at 7 A. M., and a force of longshoremen was put to work taking out the cargo. Instead of righting, the Oneida heeled more to port as the cargo was removed and steadily settled. Suddenly, at about 10 o'clock, she gave a lurch and settled to the bottom, her stern being entirely submerged on the port side, while the bow remained above water, and the deck slanted at an angle of thirty degrees. Her crew and the longshoremen had a scare, and scrambled out of the vessel in short order.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company began work on the Oneida in the afternoon. A quantity of her cargo was removed, and last night pumps were put in. It was thought that she would be raised to-day. The Oneida was formerly the British steamship El Callao. The Clydes obtained American registry for her three years ago. She is one of the smallest vessels of their Charleston fleet. Her cotton cargo is, of course, damaged to some extent by water.

The fact that she filled so rapidly when the cargo was removed led water-front men to vouchsafe the opinion that she struck a submerged wreck and received a puncture, which had been partially protected by the cotton bales.

INCREASE OF DESTITUTION.

More Extended Work Required of the Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society has completed statistics which show that more work was required from the society on behalf of the destitute this Summer than last. A marked change for the better has taken place since Sept. 1, but until that date unusually heavy demands were made upon the resources of the society. The total number of applications received in June, July, and August of 1896 was 5,698. In the same months of 1897 it was 7,345.

Temporary work was secured for 155 persons in the three months of 1897, as against 295 in 1896, indicating greater difficulty in finding temporary employment. Wood-yard tickets were, as a consequence, used more freely, district agents giving out 961, as against 383 in the same period last year. There was the same difficulty in finding temporary work for women, and 359 tickets to the workrooms for unskilled women were required, while only 96 were issued in the same months of 1896.

Another similar test of the relative amount of distress encountered by the Charity Organization Society is the number of calls made at the district offices, which was greater by one-third this year than last. The outlook, however, has brightened considerably during the past month, and the fear now is that the improvement in the prospects will attract to the city a horde of incompetent, unskilled laborers, who will ultimately heap further burdens on the charitable resources of the city.

A FIRE IN EAST NEW YORK.

Fire from an unknown cause in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, which may have resulted in the loss of one life, destroyed two buildings, rendering a half dozen families homeless. Jacob Levy, four years old, of 97 Powell Street, is the one who may have been burned.

It first destroyed a four-story frame building at 1 Belmont Avenue, owned by Frank and James Wild of 97 St. John's Place, valued at $7,500. This building was occupied by four tailors—Lewis Benjamin, whose stock, valued at $1,000, is a total loss; Julius Holberg, loss $2,000, no insurance; Samuel Finsberg, loss $1,000, fully insured, and Julius Shransky, loss $2,000, no insurance.

From there it spread to the three-story frame building at 3 Belmont Avenue, owned by Louisa Wensler of 241 Carroll Street, valued at $6,500, which was also destroyed. The building was fully insured. It was occupied as a residence by Holberg, whose loss is $200; Abraham Benjamin, loss $200, and Isaac Sternberg, loss $100. There was no insurance on the furniture. The flames also extended to 5, 7, and 3 Belmont Avenue and to 95, 96, 97, and 98 Powell Street, all owned by Mrs. Wensler, causing a loss of about $2,000.

The youngest daughter of Shransky, a fourteen-months' old infant, was forgotten in the panic and left on the fourth floor of the building at 1 Belmont Avenue. Policeman Coffey ran up the stairs and rescued the child, and also got Henry Mertz, who was sick in bed on the third floor of the same building. The parents of Levy do not know what became of him during the fire. He was se

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man-o'-War's-Man—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Old Homestead—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—The Cat and the Cherub—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Baltimore—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

PLATT'S PREDICAMENT.

Why do the Platt organs keep up this nonsense about Mr. Low's "withdrawal"? Mr. Low accepted the nomination for Mayor because 127,000 of his fellow-citizens had in effect asked him to do so. The collection of so many votes through the machinery provided by the Citizens' Union supplied the evidence for which he had asked that his candidacy would "prove a unifying force among the friends of good government in the city." He did not ask for proof that it would be a unifying force among the followers of PLATT and QUIGG. Nothing will really "unify" PLATT but the prospect of having his own man in the Mayor's chair. If he could get him there, there would be general gloom among "the friends of good government in the city."

But he cannot possibly get him, as nobody knows better than himself. If Mr. Low should withdraw PLATT's man would be as ineligible as ever. The notion that the 127,000 voters who enrolled themselves for Mr. LOW can be transferred to a man more satisfactory to PLATT by a dicker with Mr. Low or with the committee of the Citizens' Union is one of the silliest that ever took possession of a human head. Those 127,000 voters have not the slightest intention of satisfying PLATT. They have put up a candidate for him to take or to leave. If he takes him, it will be perfectly understood that he takes him because of the hopelessness of getting his own man. If he leaves him, that will be clear proof that the election of a Tammany Mayor will be more satisfactory to him than the election of a Mayor pledged to administer the affairs of Greater New York in its own interests and without regard to any political party. It will be proof that he thinks he can do business better with a Tammany Mayor than with a non-partisan Mayor, if, indeed, he has not already made arrangements with "the organization" for the transaction of business to their mutual profit and at the expense of the taxpayers of Greater New York. His "entry" for the Mayoralty, if he ventures to name one, will be named evidently and almost avowedly to "make the running" for the Tammany candidate, and for no other purpose.

That is not altogether a cheerful prospect for PLATT. What will the rural Republican legislators think and say who passed the charter last year at his dictation when they find his candidate coming in a bad third and Tammany intrenched not only on Manhattan Island but throughout Greater New York? Where will the advantage to the party be in that? And what will become of PLATT's own poppycock, promulgated in his own name, about the necessity of refuting free silver and Anarchism throughout the country by handing over Greater New York to PLATT for a spoil?

When PLATT thinks on these things he cannot really rejoice in the prospect of running a straight ticket. He would find considerable difficulty in persuading his followers that it was more to their advantage to hand the city over to Tammany than to help hand it over to a good and honest government. He might be able, if not willing, to show them how this was for his own individual advantage. But that would scarcely meet the point. Because even organization Republicans are something more. They have interests as men and citizens and fathers of families in common with their neighbors, and would share with the rest of us in the blessings of good government. The way to attain these blessings, for them as for us, is to help to elect a city government that has no other aim than to secure them. If PLATT prevents the election of Low he will have to bear the responsibility of having deprived Greater New York of its chance of obtaining such a government. And for what?

That is a question that spontaneously arises, and to which PLATT cannot frame a satisfactory answer. No wonder that he is doing much thinking and leaving the talking to the thoughtless fluency of QUIGG, which can at any time be checked, diverted, or disavowed. QUIGG at present maintains that "Mr. Low's candidacy is the only thing that bars the way to a union of the anti-Tammany forces." As a matter of evident fact, it is the failure of PLATT to adopt Mr. Low's candidacy that is the obstacle to such a union. The talk about "withdrawal" and "compromise" is cheering in so far as it denotes that PLATT is not at ease. The suggestion that there should be a compromise upon Mayor STRONG will seem a mere suggestion of desperation to those who remember how, when PLATT discovered that the Mayor was not so much his man as he had supposed, he accused him of perfidy and treachery. He would like to be in a position to bring the same accusations against Mayor Low when Mayor Low refused to do his bidding. But that he can never do. Mr. Low is not a conference or a compromise candidate. He is simply the candidate of "the friends of good government in the city." PLATT can enroll himself among them, in spite of himself, and secure good government. Or he can turn the city over to Tammany and take the responsibility.

OUR CUBAN POLICY.

It is not without importance that the prices of Spanish securities have fallen on the Bourses of Europe in consequence of the dispatch to Le Temps, Paris, regarding the interview of our Minister with the Duke of TETUAN. It is not necessary to suppose that the propositions of Mr. WOODFORD were accurately stated in that dispatch. He is not likely to have named any specific date, much less any date so near as the end of October, as what Mr. CLEVELAND in December last called "a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation." But he may very well be supposed to have stated to the Spanish Government that there must be a limit, and to have expressed the distinct purpose of the United States to take action when that limit was reached.

There is nothing new in such a policy. Spain has been warned as plainly as language used in diplomacy permits of the necessity felt by the United States finally to protect our interests and the interests of humanity in whatever way the circumstances may require. She has been indirectly warned even more plainly by the words used by the President to Congress. The statesmen and the financiers of Europe are closely watching the development of events, and the mere occurrence of a formal interview of our Minister with the head of the Spanish Foreign Office is enough to suggest to them that the moment may have come for a definite announcement.

Rational opinion will, of course, await an official account of what our Government may do before judging it. But there is no room for doubt that the President will be fully sustained in this country in continuing the just and moderate yet plain policy on which his predecessor entered. He has given no sign of doing anything else. The American people expect no jingoism from him, and have no reason to expect any. They realize, however, that he has a very serious problem to deal with, and that whatever course he may pursue the consequences may be very grave, and they are undoubtedly ready to stand by him.

1894—1897.

On the 29th of September, 1894, a highly authoritative statement was made of Republican doctrine and policy in regard to non-partisan city elections. It was contained in an address signed by all the Republican members of the State Constitutional Convention, which had just closed its labors. These delegates were a large majority of the total. The work of the convention was their work. The address was intended as an appeal to the voters of the State to indorse that work at the coming election and embody its results in the fundamental law of the State. The appeal was listened to, and the triumph of the Constitution was justly claimed by the Republican press and leaders as a Republican triumph.

On the subject of city elections, these Republican delegates said: "We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their merits, free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests. For this purpose it has been necessary by a series of amendments to rearrange the terms of office and times of elections of the Government, State officers, Senators, and municipal officers so that the election for State officers will occur on the even-numbered years and the elections for municipal offices on the odd-numbered years."

Nothing could be plainer or sounder than this. It is now the principle on which Mr. Low and the Citizens' Union stand. If the Republican organization also stands on its own avowed principle Mr. Low should be its candidate.

THE ELKINS DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

Attorney General MCKENNA has given his opinion of the meaning of Section 22 of the Dingley law, the section imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States through contiguous territory. The opinion is a gratifying surprise to those persons who feared an interpretation of the language that would disturb well-settled commercial relations and radically interrupt and interfere with a great volume of railroad traffic carried on between the United States and Canada.

It will be a mortifying opinion to Senator ELKINS, who had just avowed his authorship of it and a share of responsibility for its incorporation in the Dingley law for a mischievous purpose. To the members of the Conference Committees of the two houses the opinion can only be regarded as a calm and argumentative, but none the less humiliating, verdict of incompetency to make a bad law, if they intended that it should be as bad as the harshest interpretation of it would make it, and of stupidity if the conferrees imagined that they had accomplished all that they were invited to do.

The Attorney General has adopted the course it was evident he must follow, weeks ago, in holding substantially that the intent of Congress, as shown by the simultaneous adoption of the new Clause 22, impliedly repealing all acts of Congress permitting discrimination, and the passage of the Morgan bill, distinctly authorizing discriminations under Section 4,228, was to continue that section and the old 10 per cent. discrimination act in force. Mr. ALLISON and Mr. DINGLEY, by their assertions in the Senate and in the House, when Section 22 was under inquiry, that no change was made in the statute of a hundred years, have enabled the Attorney General to hold, as there was no reason why there should be the added discriminations sought to be imposed by the framers of the section, and evidently no intention that there "should be a new meaning in the law," that the only effect of the new section is to continue in force the law as it has been long administered.

To those zealous promoters of the development of the American merchant marine who relied upon an opinion favorable to them to force importations of foreign goods by American vessels, or by foreign vessels through American ports only, or to accept the penalty of 10 per cent. which they supposed had been inflicted upon merchandise imported in foreign ships through "contiguous territory," the Attorney General must appear to be heartlessly and hopelessly un-American. For he has swept aside, as worthy of small consideration and prompt rejection, two of the contentions raised by the authors of this section that promised to be so vexatious and has devoted his legal ability chiefly to showing the inconsistency of the third contention, that the proposed discrimination should be against goods produced in a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, but which shall "come into" the United States from a contiguous country. The Attorney General considers such importations as practically "direct," as was maintained by the representatives of those international railway companies who appeared before him while he was considering the request for an interpretation of the language of the law.

If the sole object of the contrivers of this section, deprived, by the interpretation of the Attorney General, of all the new force it was expected to have, was to throw into the hands of American transcontinental railways some of the traffic now enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the object has been defeated by the opinion. That an opinion favorable to such an interpretation was expected is obvious from the declarations of persons in favor of the discriminating duty that the opinion is regarded as unsound.

The appeal from the Attorney General's opinion will be to the Congress at its next session. Smarting under Mr. MCKENNA's lecture, as they probably will, it is safe to assume that Mr. ALLISON and Mr. DINGLEY will not undertake to "slip in," without the fullest discussion, or in spite of intelligent inquiry and opposition, any interpretation of the law or the policy of protection antagonistic to the business interests of the whole country.

UNINTELLIGIBLE COURTSHIP.

A suit for breach of promise between deaf-mutes is a proceeding rare enough to be interesting in itself. But the interest is intensified and complicated when it appears that the parties have different modes of communication, and, in the words of the late Mr. BRYANT, "speak a various language." In the case recorded in our columns yesterday the maiden who sued had been taught to go through the motions of speech, and from the movement of her lips a skilled and attentive observer might infer what she meant, or, as the French have it, what she "wished to say." The defendant, on the other hand, had been trained to converse with his fingers. His defense was that she could neither interpret his pantomime nor he the contortions of her mouth, and that as she obstinately refused to learn the sign language a marriage would have been a mockery, and he is thereby justified in refusing to keep the promise which he had contrived to convey to her.

The defense seems hardly adequate. In the first place, he must have discovered her ineptitude to his style of conversation before he proposed, and he does not pretend that he did not understand her answer. It is a grave question whether it is competent for him to maintain his right to break a bargain on account of a defect of which he was aware when he made it. In the next place, no more reason appears why she should have adopted his gesticulation than why he should have imitated her oral contortions. Although the oral communication among deaf-mutes is more recent in its development than the digital, it is now much in favor, and is doubtless as easy and as expressive. In fact, the conversation of deaf-mutes when caried on by signs must be much more exacting physical exercise than golf, and with demonstrative persons quite equal in this respect to tennis. The mute who sits still and gesticulates with his mouth alone has a decided advantage in point of dignity and repose.

We leave out of view the larger question whether mutual unintelligibility is necessarily and altogether a drawback in the matrimonial relation. It is often pointed out that the frequent misunderstandings between ourselves and the English come from the fact that we understand each other too easily. Two deaf-mutes united in wedlock could easily acquire a connubial volapük adequate to the transaction of the ordinary affairs of life, while there are families in which a lack of facilities for the expression of emotions would be hailed with delight. Certainly there are husbands who would be relieved if they could escape from knowledge of their wives' views of their behavior by the simple expedient of looking out of the window, and who would be relieved by a lower degree of intelligibility. Upon the whole, it seems possible that JACOB SCHARLIN, like VIRGIL's shepherd, would have been happier if he had only known his happiness, and that, even from a selfish point of view, he erred in insisting that ANNIE BERLINER should acquire the art of expressive pantomime as a condition precedent to becoming his bride.

SUMMER RESORTS AND EXCURSIONISTS.

Now that the season of most of the Summer resorts is over, it may not be amiss to consider briefly the effect of the excursionist upon them. Those who have watched Newport during the Summer just ended have been made aware of a state of affairs which threatens the social supremacy of that admired city by the sea. Newport has long been the Summer home of the wealthiest, if not the most exclusive, social set in the United States. It is the set whose every deed and word, so far as they can be obtained, are chronicled in the omnivorous yellow journals which pride themselves upon giving equal celebrity to criminals and Princes. It is the set about whose gilded lives the excited minds of the less exclusive students of "personal journalism" are always in a state of active curiosity.

For years the members of this set have looked upon Newport as their private property. They have shut themselves within their high-walled domains or driven in luxurious freedom from vulgar intrusion along Bellevue Avenue until this year, in their security, they set the fashion of going about with their hats off—a fashion which has resulted at more exposed seaside resorts in many cases of unalluring sniffles. But last year a serpent began to show its head in this social paradise, and this year his sinuous length took full possession of the bosky vistas of Bellevue Avenue. He was the excursionist, and Newport awoke to the awful consciousness that it was being stared at by the nobodies.

All the railway and steamboat lines running to Newport have flooded the place with excursionists. These have filled the avenue at the driving hour, they have monopolized the walks, they have peered through the cracks in the high fences, and they have even wandered into the sacred precincts of the Casino. And wherever they have gone they have left the peanut shell and the paper bag, the gingerbread crumb and the apple core, substantial evidences of an order of civilization not congenial to the dwellers near the cliff walk. Already several handsome residences have been offered for sale, and the sea breezes blow landward laden with rumors of general dissatisfaction.

Of course Newport has only itself to thank for this state of things. It had no business to be so conspicuous. Wherever the most fortunate in the possession of worldly goods and social position congregate, the less fortunate will go to look at them, and railways and steamboat companies, being heartless corporations, will endeavor to take them there and get dividends out of the operation. Other watering places have suffered from excursions. On the New Jersey coast there is one which was once fat and prosperous, but is now a lean and ghastly image of what it once was. Where the four-in-hand and the gilded coach once glittered now rattle the cheap hack and the ten-cent omnibus, and chicken salad and champagne have given way to the ham sandwich and the foamy beer. Whether this is to be the fate of Newport cannot be predicted, for the enormous capital invested in private Summer homes there will probably try hard to protect itself; but the records of the past show that the wealthy cottager and the cheap excursionist do not unite for the welfare of any Summer resort, and that where the latter becomes an habitué the former disappears like the self-contained Indian before the advance of the aggressive pale face.

There is no stronger newspaper supporter of President MCKINLEY than The Chicago Tribune, and no supporter of the Administration has more intimate access to the Administration. And The Tribune says that PLATT is willing, "in order to maintain his domination in party affairs," to sacrifice the opportunity to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor. It candidly expresses the fear that PLATT's candidate will be a "stalking horse" and hopes that the President will not yield to studied efforts to "dragoon" him into using his influence to arrest or defeat the independent movement.

It is not to be assumed that the brakemen on the elevated railroads bear any settled grudge against the patrons of those roads, but it is very plain that they will not permit them to have enough light to read by. Polite inquiry and indignant expostulation are alike employed without moving them or securing additional illumination. If, having compelled the managers of those roads to install a lighting system that will adequately light the cars, the apparatus is so used, from motives of economy, as to defeat the law, it begins to look as if the public would be constrained to ask for more stringent legislation, and that the patentees of the lighting system employed would be justified in asserting their right to insist that their apparatus and system shall not be continually compared with the old oil lamps to the disadvantage of the new gas lamps.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By threatening with severe punishment anybody who spreads an inaccurate report that there is yellow fever in Atlanta, the authorities of that city will further its interests only so long as not a single case of the disease exists there. If the infection does come in, however, this strange regulation will be a great source of peril. In some of its phases yellow fever is too much like certain other fevers to be diagnosed with certainty by any except experts, and if every suspicious case is to receive the benefit of the doubt—as it must under the Atlanta ordinance—the disease will have a far better chance to get a firm foothold than it would have if every such case were regarded as the real thing until the contrary had been proved. There is a happy medium between wild panic and rash indifference, and Atlanta would do well to seek it, avoiding both of the extremes, for the dangers on the side of concealment are considerably greater than those consequent upon a little undue excitement.

—A resident of Raleigh, N. C., who recently visited the metropolis, writes back to The News and Observer of that city that his first impressions of New York were derived from the cries of "Cab or carriage?" with which he was greeted when he landed from the Old Dominion steamer. It is highly interesting to note that the first impressions were what the world's people call "'way off," for the visitor from the South declares that the proffers of a conveyance were made "with a strong Yankee accent." That certainly is amusing. The accent may have been "strong" in any one of a dozen directions, but that it was "Yankee" can hardly be believed by anybody familiar with the dialects of metropolitan cabmen. However, the Raleigh man didn't take either a cab or a carriage; instead, he showed both wisdom and self-confidence by seeking a street car. He found one, and, as a result, obtained some more "impressions" of New York. Listen to him: "Pell-mell, men and women rushed for the seats, and when these were filled, stood swaying in the narrow aisle—women in costly gowns nudged and jostled by men in their working clothes. I knew at once that I was in a new world and the South was left far behind me, for half the people standing in the car and clinging to the straps were women and half those sitting down were men, and not a mother's son of them got up before reaching his destination to offer his seat to a woman. The South may be behind in many things, and this I deplore, but I can thank a merciful Providence that gentlemanly conduct is not a lost art, even in its largest cities. If it is true that manners make the man, then it is certain that we have a decided advantage of some other sections of our country." That, now, is different. The picture of our mote is true enough, so it does not become a New Yorker even to wonder whether the eyes of his Southern brother are free from beams. He says so; let's take his word for it.

—Anybody in search of malice thickly streaked with stupidity can always find it in the columns of The London Globe. This fact is as well recognized in England as out of it, and there is no occasion for anger over The Globe's latest contribution to the amenities of international criticism. Its threats and its epithets are founded on nothing except hatred of the United States, and it may be questioned whether that hatred is sincere or merely assumed in a desperate attempt to get among English readers of the baser sort a popularity which The Globe has never shown the ability to secure in any other way. So far, the attempt has been wholly unsuccessful, and no Londoner ever goes to The Globe with the expectation of getting either trustworthy news or valuable opinion. The only motive anybody can have for reading it at all is the desire to gratify a more or less morbid curiosity about a common scold of bad breeding, worse manners, and no morals at all.

PERSONAL.

—As ANDREE took some pigeons along with him on his trip to—or toward—the pole, it is to be presumed that he thought they would be of other than edible use, else would he have taken chickens instead. From the fact that we have now had two reports of news brought from the explorer by these birds, it is evident, whether the reports are true or not, that ANDREE's belief in their utility as messengers from the Far North is shared by other people. Doubtless a pigeon could fly from near the pole to a point considerably south of it, but if he did it would be due much more to accident than to the "mysterious power" for finding their way with which pigeons are often credited, and of which they possess not a bit. Pigeons think there is no place like home, and they will go to it if, from the height to which they can soar above the place of release, they can see a landmark that they ever saw on a previous trip. Otherwise they are as much "lost" as a sparrow would be in the same circumstances, and must fly at random till luck brings the landmark in sight or till they drop from exhaustion. Starting at or near the pole, the pigeon that flew at all would fly south, and if he kept on the wing long enough he would reach some sort of civilization at last. For many a weary league, however, he would be in danger of divers kinds of death, and his chance of escaping them all is very slight. Stories of pigeons from ANDREE, therefore, need lots of corroboration.

—A correspondent of The Buffalo Express quotes the following words from a speech on the labor question which he once heard made by the late HENRY SAGE, the "second father" of Cornell University: "I began to earn my own living at the age of thirteen. I had to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and worked till 7 or 8 o'clock at night. The first six months I worked for my board; then for 50 cents a month and my board." Here came a long and—the correspondent says—impressive pause, after which the speaker added: "I never thought of striking." The correspondent, having rehearsed his anecdote, does not, like Mr. SAGE, make a long and impressive pause before continuing, nor does he, like Mr. SAGE, follow it up simply with an added detail. Instead, he at once plunges into comment. Had he stopped for thought, even for a space too short to be very impressive, he might not have seen, as he did, in this pretty—and dreadfully familiar—tale clear proof that men working for wages ought never to be discontented, and above all ought never to strike. Those are conclusions which reflection would have prevented him from drawing from Mr. SAGE's early experiences and later successes. It is to be presumed that the millionaire-to-be considered that in getting board, 50 cents a month, and business training he was reasonably well paid. Thousands and thousands of well-educated boys right in this city are working to-day for just those wages, and they are probably just as well satisfied with them as Mr. SAGE was. At any rate they do not strike and they calm such discontent as they feel with hopes for the future, as he doubtless did. It is in other conditions than these that men strike, and when they have no hope of getting, by industry, sobriety, and thrift, more than "board and 50 cents a month," and especially when the board is very bad and the 50 cents very precarious, then it is more than a right, it is a duty, to strike. This view of the subject did not occur to the correspondent of The Express. It rarely does occur to those who treasure up stories about the early struggles of millionaires. He and they should form the long pause habit, unless they like to make themselves ridiculous.

—Mayor HARRISON, returned from New York to Chicago, declares that he is going to duplicate our street-cleaning system from top to bottom, and including the white uniforms for sweepers. By so doing, he makes it evident that the holding of most reprehensible opinions on the subject of railway passes is not incompatible with the power to appreciate good things when they are put on view, or with an inclination to make use of good ideas when their excellence has been sufficiently emphasized by experience. An ideal Mayor would, indeed, show higher traits than these; he would, for instance, see the merits of a wise suggestion, even before its value had obtained practical demonstration, and he would originate reforms as well as copy them. But it is well not to expect too much—from Mayors, especially of Chicago. Admirable results can come from mere imitation, if the exemplars are judiciously chosen, and Mayor HARRISON is showing considerable talent in this direction. Incidentally, how is he going to duplicate our street-cleaning system unless he gets our WARING or another man just like him?

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. Is it true, or is it not true, that Don Quixote Quigg and Pagan Puzzle Platt and Crotchety Claptrap Collis of the "Rule or Ruin" faction of the Republican Party, and Sancho Panza Sheehan and Dime Freak Dixon and Giddy Galoot Gleason and other extremely selfish and narrowminded and obstinate partisans, on the other side, are still laboring under the delusion that the intelligent and good people of the great City of New York can be turned aside from their brave and independent and prudent and patriotic purpose to elect Seth Low as the first Mayor, a truly tried and trusty Mayor, a manifestly matchless and model Mayor, of their consolidated and comely and colossal metropolis?

2. Is it true, or is it not true, that a literary confidant of our merely nominal and mentally incapacitated and physically wrecked, and therefore unworthy and unsightly, Secretary of State at Washington, (the Hon. John Sherman of Ohio,) is now writing for his antiquated and angular employer a series of political speeches for early delivery in the Buckeye State and elsewhere?

3. Is it true, or is it not true, that Waring's Angels, all in becoming white, vigilant and diligent and healthful and handsome, as hygienic guardians of the Island of Manhattan, and with well-manipulated and clean-sweeping brooms of the most improved and artistic manufacture, are now admitted in the habit of daily discarding many precious packages of the costliest ambrosia and nectar, and eating a much larger number of full-sized doughnuts and krullers per capita than any known class of ordinary mortals on this side of the Klondike region? KNOWLEDGESEEKER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1897.

The Republican Primaries and Mr. Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sun is trying very hard to prove that Mr. Low has got to get out of business; but I can tell a different story. I was regularly enrolled as a Republican voter in my district, but decided as soon as I heard of the proposed new movement for home rule in our great city to join the Citizens' Union, and agreed to vote for Mr. Low, and then understood that one Quigg, a young man from the west side, had decided that no person who did that could be in the Republican fold. Therefore, I had given it up, but last evening I was waited upon by one of the fold and asked to come and cast my vote at the primaries. I explained the situation, but was told to come right along, as that made no difference; that they could not now afford to shut anybody out who would come in, and that so far as he was concerned, he really expected to vote for Low himself. He says this is for local offices in the districts right among our neighbors and you can vote for whom you like for Mayor. This shows the little nigger in the woodpile, and set me to asking questions among my neighbors with the result that I found that out of six men I questioned four were pledged to vote for Low, one was uncertain, and one was a Gruber-Quigg-Platt combination, who said he would vote for the devil if he was regularly put up.

If you put the same test on the 80,000 voters they claim to have, where are they at?

Don't let Mr. Low think of such a thing as withdrawing, although I have not the slightest idea of his doing so.

Let him remember, to use a paraphrase:

"He who fights and holds his ground;
Will prove a victor, safe and sound;
But he who fights and runs away
Won't live to fight another day."

MUGWUMP.

New York, Sept. 21, 1897.

The Specific Value of Gold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will "Concessionist" please define the word dollar? Will he tell us how he would know the exchangeable value of an article unless he could measure its value in some standard of monetary value? Having measured the monetary value of wool in gold, should we not also measure the monetary value of gold in gold? Is it not by comparing the monetary value of gold with the monetary value of wool that we ascertain their relative values? When "Concessionist" talks about a premium on gold, in what standard does he measure the premium? If there is no standard, how can there be a premium? In what does he pay the premium? When has he ever paid a premium for gold in United States money since 1879? Does he call the variations of sterling exchange rates a rise and fall of gold value? If a silver dollar will do as well in the United States for money purposes and buy as much as a gold dollar, why will it not also do as well in Mexico, where the silver dollar contains 5 grains more silver? What standard is the silver dollar at par with in the United States and what is the position of silver in Mexico? Why this difference? How is the gold standard established except by a specific value in the dollar? Why doesn't "Concessionist" read "The Gold Standard Elucidated" and then let us hear his criticism of it?

The science of relative weight is possible by giving a specific weight to a specific quantity of distilled water, just as Mr. Piper shows that the science of measuring relative values is only possible by giving specific value to a specific quantity of gold. Mr. Piper has written a book of great interest and value; his "specific value" is a point that will figure largely in all future discussion of the money question. He has made the gold standard comprehensible and established it on a scientific basis and furnished an argument that will give bimetallists the toughest job to answer they have yet had. I have read the book.

W. M'CLELLAND.

New York, Sept. 21, 1897.

Gen. King Suggested for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the eligible candidates mentioned as possible Mayors of Greater New York I have failed to see the name of Gen. Horatio C. King, who, as a "Democrat among Democrats," would be certain to carry all the Democratic votes of Brooklyn, and, in my humble opinion, would be the most likely candidate to successfully oppose the Hon. Seth Low.

A Democratic city ought to have a Democratic Mayor. I believe Gen. King would unite all dissatisfied factions, and as to his record, it speaks for itself.

RICHARD A. SAALFIELD.

New York, Sept. 21, 1897.

The Stuart and Hanoverian Dynasties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sunday is an extract from The Nineteenth Century, saying that the true Queen of England, by the law of primogeniture, is a Modenese Princess descended from Charles I.; and that "the Hanoverian dynasty has no right to the throne until the whole issue of Charles I. is exhausted." Well, such an exhaustion would not confer that right; other lines still intervene. That dynasty springs from Sophia, niece of Charles I.; but Sophia had brothers who left issue. The heir of one line of that issue is no less a personage than the Duke of Orleans, descended from Philip, brother of Louis XIV., by his (Philip's) second wife, daughter of one of those brothers. And it is a remarkable coincidence that the Modenese Princess in question is descended from the same Philip, by his first wife, daughter of Charles I.

The issue of a brother takes precedence over the issue of a sister; but the act of settlement in the reign of William III. shut out the brothers of Sophia, because they were Roman Catholics. She alone of the children of Elizabeth Stuart was a Protestant, and if she had lived two months longer she would have died Queen of England. Though the present Queen does not reign by primogeniture, she reigns by a better title—the will of her subjects; and no Queen or King will ever reign by any other in England henceforth.

F. LEAKE.

Williamstown, Sept. 19, 1897.

JAMES BRYCE'S REGRETS.

Prevented from Being Present at the Inauguration of W. L. Wilson.

Through delay in its receipt, this interesting letter was prevented from being a feature of the proceedings at the inauguration of the Hon. William L. Wilson as President of the Washington and Lee University:

Nahant, Mass., Sept. 14, 1897.

Dear Sir: To my sincere regret, it is impossible, owing to engagements already made, and which I cannot now break, for me to have the pleasure of accepting the invitation of your board which, forwarded from Europe, has only to-day reached me here in America.

Had it reached me sooner, I would have made an effort to come, for I have the most cordial respect and regard for the distinguished man who is to be inaugurated as President of the Washington and Lee University, and would have most gladly joined in doing him honor and in wishing him all success in the important duties on which he is entering.

Though I cannot repress some regret that his elevated character and shining abilities are not being now employed in the public service of the Nation, it is a real pleasure to know that they will be dedicated to functions so important and so worthy as those of head of your university. Believe me to be very faithfully yours,

JAMES BRYCE.

The Chairman Board of Trustees Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

NUGGETS.

What Men Do.

The Dallas News says: "Some men are born fools, some go crazy, and others spread yellow fever rumors." And there are others who congregate and talk themselves into a duck fit.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Time of Meeting.

"Meet me in the key of G," said a musician to his friend. "What time will that be?" asked the friend. "At one sharp," replied the musician; and he went out alone into the deep, dark night.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Heavy Bass Voice.

"No," said the gentleman in the bald wig, "I ain't much of a bass singer, but you ought to hear my brother."

"Was he much?" asked the gentleman with the pea-green whiskers.

"Much? His voice was so heavy that it made him bow-legged to carry it."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Bookkeeper's Despair.

After trying for half a day to learn to ride his new bicycle, the slim-legged bookkeeper carried it up to the attic and thrust it in among the cobwebs.

"I shall have to charge that machine up to profit and loss," he said with a dismal sigh. "I never can make it balance."—Chicago Tribune.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

J. L. Molloy in New York Ledger.

A gun is heard at the dead of night,
"Lifeboat, ready!"
And every man to the signal true
Fights for place in the eager crew:
"Now, lads, steady!"
First a glance at the shuddering foam,
Now a look at the loving home,
Then together, with bated breath,
They launch their boat in the gulf of death.
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

They see the ship in a sudden flash,
Sinking ever;
And grip their oars with a deeper breath
Now it's come to a fight with death—
Now or never!
Fifty strokes and they're at her side,
If they live in the boiling tide,
If they last thro' the awful strife;
Ah, my lads, it's a race for life!
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

And loving hearts are on the shore
Hoping, fearing—
Till over the sea there comes a cheer,
Then the click of the oars you hear
Homeward steering.
Ne'er a thought of the danger past,
Now the lads are on land at last,
What's a storm to a gallant crew
Who race for Life, and who win it, too?
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

KAISER LEAVES BUDAPEST

He Utters Warm Words for Francis Joseph and Hungary in Reply to a Toast at a Banquet.

REBUKE TO BOSNIAN OFFICERS

Emperor of Austria Asks Them Why the Troops Are Not Drilled—He Stops His Carriage Because Civilians Are Inside the Lines.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21.—At the State banquet given to-day in honor of Emperor William of Germany Emperor Francis Joseph, in cordially proposing his Majesty's health, referred to him as "my faithful friend, ally, and unwearied fellow-laborer in the great work of peace, to which may we ever devote our best powers."

In conclusion the Austrian Emperor remarked:

"Convinced that a similarity of sentiment guides us in this exalted mission, I empty my glass," &c.

Emperor William, in reply, remarked:

"It was with feelings of the most profound gratitude that I listened to your Majesty's most cordial greeting. Thanks to your Majesty's invitation, I have been enabled to visit this beautiful city, whose splendid reception has literally overwhelmed me. We Germans follow with sympathetic interest the history of the Hungarian people, whose love for their country has become a proverb, and who, in their struggles, have not hesitated to sacrifice their blood and goods in defense of the cross. Names like Zrinyi and Szigeth to this day make the heart of every German lad beat faster with sympathetic admiration. We have followed the celebration of the thousandth birthday of the loyal Hungarians, arrayed in dazzling splendor about their beloved King, their majestic monuments testify to their artistic sense, while the bursting of the fetters laid by the Iron Gates on commerce and intercourse opened new paths and brought Hungary into the rank and on an equal footing with the great civilized nations.

"But, what has made the deepest impression upon me during my stay in Hungary is the enthusiastic devotion of the Hungarians to your Majesty's august person. Not alone here, however, but in Europe, and, above all, with my own people the same fervent enthusiasm prevails for your Majesty, a feeling in which I, also, who look up as a son to your Majesty, as being my paternal friend, venture to claim a share.

"Thanks to the wisdom of your Majesty, our alliance, concluded in the past by our peoples, stands firm and indissoluble. It has secured peace to Europe for a long time and will do so still longer.

"The impassioned devotion to your Majesty—of this I am certain—burns to this day in the hearts of the sons of Arfad, as it did the day when they cried aloud to your Majesty's great ancestress, 'Moriamur pro Rege nostro!'

"In giving expression to these sentiments we wish, one and all, to combine all we think, feel, and desire for your Majesty, in the cry with which every Hungarian echoes to his last breath, 'Elien a Kiraly!'"

The speech of Emperor William caused tremendous enthusiasm, especially when he alluded to Count Zrinyi's defense of the Fortress of Szigeth, in 1566, when he blew up the citadel rather than capitulate to the Turks.

After the banquet Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph attended a gala performance at the opera, following which they inspected the street illuminations. They then drove to the railway station, where the German Emperor bade farewell to his imperial host and took his departure, after mutual kissing and amid loud cheering.

On his way to the railroad station to meet the German Emperor yesterday, Emperor Francis Joseph passed a Bosnian division commanded by a General. The Emperor rose in his carriage and cried in a loud voice:

"Is that how you drill your men, General? Look at them! They are a disgrace!"

To the Bosnian Colonel, the Emperor said: "Teach your soldiers the rules, Colonel, before you let them march out of barracks!"

At three points along the route Emperor Francis Joseph stopped his carriage and angrily remarked upon the conduct of the police, who persisted in trespassing within the lines of troops.

When the procession, headed by the two Emperors, was returning from the railroad station, the horse of the censured General became restive, and the General, sheathing his sword, ordered the Bosnians to open their line, and, before the imperial party arrived, he rode out of sight, evidently fearing the Emperor would again censure him.

SEVENTY-SIX PERSONS HURT.

No Explanation Given of the Sharp Detonation in Budapest.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vienna says that no explanation, official or otherwise, is offered of the sharp detonation which was heard on Monday when Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph were leaving the railway station at Budapest.

It has been variously attributed to a fog signal and to an accident to electrical machinery.

In the panic caused by the report and the thick cloud of dust and smoke which followed, seventy-six persons were injured.

THE KAISER WILHELM DELAYED

North German Lloyd Vessel Obliged to Tighten Her Machinery.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The new North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from Southampton at 8 o'clock last evening on her maiden voyage to New York, did not pass the Needles until 2 o'clock this morning, having been delayed after leaving Southampton in tightening the bearings of her machinery.

KING LEOPOLD AT LAS PALMAS.

Belief in the Canaries that He Will Visit the Congo Territory.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Sept. 21.—King Leopold of Belgium has arrived here, incognito, on board the royal yacht.

It is given out here that his Majesty came to Las Palmas in order to bid farewell to the Belgian Congo expedition which is now on its way to the Congo Free State, but it is currently believed that the King is going to visit the Congo territory.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN MILAN.

Anti-Clericals Raise the Italian Flag Over the Cathedral.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Milan says a serious anti-clerical demonstration took place there yesterday evening.

A crowd of people hoisted an Italian flag over the cathedral, and the Archbishop ordered it to be removed, whereupon the mob marched to the Archbishop's house and behaved in such a threatening manner that detachments of troops had to be called out in order to prevent further disorder.

KING OSCAR FOR NEUTRALITY.

Sweden's King Addresses the Foreign Envoys on His Anniversary.

STOCKHOLM, Sept 21.—King Oscar II., who is now celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, gave a jubilee reception to-day to the diplomatic representatives of Sweden and Norway abroad, most of whom are now in the capital.

In the course of a brief reception speech he said:

"The policy of the united kingdoms must aim at impartial neutrality and the maintenance of friendly relations with all foreign nations. This policy is based upon the wishes of both my peoples."

LONDON BANKS AND SILVER.

Meeting of All Those in the Clearing House to Discuss the Letter of the Bank of England's Governor.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Evening Standard this afternoon made the following announcement:

"So profoundly moved is the City about the extraordinary letter of the Governor of the Bank of England that a meeting of the representatives of all the banks in the Clearing House has been called for to-morrow to discuss the situation. When the bankers meet it is to be hoped they will enter an emphatic protest against further efforts to please the bimetallists at the expense of the nation's credit."

SILVER GOES UP IN BOMBAY.

Rise in Anticipation that the Bank of England May Be a Buyer.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Standard publishes this morning a financial telegram received in this city from Bombay, which says that the silver market there is very much excited and silver in strong demand, consequent upon the up-country bazaars anticipating that the Bank of England will be a probable buyer at an early date; while it is also believed that a further import duty is imminent, and that possibly the Indian mints will be reopened. The telegram further says that the price has risen in Bombay 13½ rupees per 100 tolas since last Thursday.

Commenting upon this intelligence The Standard says: "All this serves to indicate the incalculable mischief that clumsy exhibitions of humor in business affairs may do. We wish the Directors of the clearing banks could be relied upon to draw up a strong and emphatic protest to the Government asking that steps be taken to end these amateur efforts to destroy confidence in the stability of our monetary system, which is slenderly enough supported by gold as it is."

TREATY WITH THE MAHDI.

King Menelek's Frontier Guaranteed by Great Britain and the Mahdi, According to The Figaro.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Figaro this morning announces that a treaty has been concluded between Slatin Pasha, representing Great Britain, and Zobein Pasha, representing the Mahdi, by which the latter will not oppose the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition as far as Khartoum, and Osman Digna's forces will remain at the Bara River so long as Great Britain desires.

The following are said to be the conditions upon which this treaty was signed:

"The Mahdi remains King of Khartoum and Zobein Pasha continues to exercise the functions of Governor of Darfur, under the protection of Great Britain."

Finally, the Figaro asserts that the mission of James Rennell Rodd to the King of Abyssinia resulted in a promise of neutrality upon the part of King Menelek by guaranteeing the Western frontier of Abyssinia in the names of both Great Britain and the Mahdi.

SAN FRANCISCO AT TANGIER.

Admiral Selfridge Visits Morocco to Obtain Redress for Americans.

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 21.—The United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of Admiral Selfridge, has arrived here in order to investigate and obtain redress, if necessary, for the reported flogging of American citizens at Mogador, and also to support the promised settlement of former claims of the United States against Morocco.

AMERICAN PROTEST IN BELGIUM

Meeting Held in Brussels to Oppose the Requirement of Guard Duty.

ANTWERP, Sept. 21.—The Americans residing here and who are liable, under the new law, to be enrolled in the Civic Guard and therefore liable to be called upon for military service in case of war, held a meeting yesterday and organized and determined to oppose this action upon the part of the Belgian Government.

Resolutions to this effect were adopted at the meeting and were subsequently forwarded to Mr. Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister at Brussels.

CAPT. MAURICE GIFFORD WEDS.

He Gives His Bride the Matabele Bullet Which Cost Him an Arm.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Captain the Hon. Maurice Gifford, a brother of Baron Gifford of the British South Africa Company and General Manager of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, who lost his arm as a result of a wound received during the Matabele war of last year, was married to-day at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to Miss Marguerite Thorold.

Among Capt. Gifford's presents to his bride was the bullet which cost him an arm. The bullet was set in Matabele gold and so arranged that the yellow metal formed a double-headed serpent.

WILHELMINA SOON TO REIGN.

She Attends the Opening of the States General for the First Time.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21.—The States General, or Parliament of the Netherlands, was opened to-day by the Queen Regent. The latter was accompanied by Queen Wilhelmina, who was present for the first time at this ceremony.

In the speech from the throne the Queen Regent expressed the hope that before the end of the Parliamentary session of 1898 Queen Wilhelmina will have commenced to reign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was born Aug. 31, 1880. She succeeded to the throne on Nov. 23, 1890, but her mother took the oath as Queen Regent during her minority.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN EUROPE.

Shocks Extended from Rome to Florence, Venice, Ancona, and Trieste.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The subterraneous disturbance was also felt at Rimini, Recanati, Bologna, Sinigaglia, Fabriano, Cagli, Florence, and Ancona. At most places the people were panic-stricken, and at Ancona a few old houses fell.

VENICE, Sept. 21.—An earthquake lasting several seconds was felt here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. No damage was done.

TRIESTE, Sept. 21.—There was an earthquake here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Limits of Peru's Earthquake.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21.—Reports received from the various towns in the district affected by the earthquake yesterday show that the limits of the disturbances were Ancon, on the north, and Pisco, on the south. The centre of the movement was at Callao.

PROF. WATTENBACH DEAD.

German Historian and Paleographer Passes Away in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Prof. Wilhelm Wattenbach, the German historian and paleographer, is dead. He was born in 1819 and was the author of many valuable volumes on history and paleography.

Prof. Wattenbach studied at the Universities of Bonn, Göttinger, and Berlin, and became, in a 1843, a collaborator of the celebrated publication "Monumenta Germaniae Historica." He was sent to Austria to examine the libraries, the archives of the State, and the convents by the central bureau of this publication. In 1855 he was made archivist of Silesia. He became professor of history at Heidelberg, visited several countries of Europe, and was called, in 1875, to a chair of history in Berlin. He was elected Correspondent of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1890. Some of his best known works are "Memoirs of the Christian Church in Bohemia and in Moravia," "Authorities for the History of Germany in the Middle Ages Until the Middle of the Thirteenth Century," "Guide to Greek Paleography," "Guide to Roman Paleography," "Handwriting of the Middle Ages," "Algeria," "Vacations in Spain and in Portugal," and "Stockholm."

VON MOLTKE CORRESPONDENCE

Last Part Issued Covering from January, 1871, to February, 1872—The Incident of Gen. Washburne's House.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The long-expected third and last part of von Moltke's military correspondence has been issued. It covers the period from January, 1871, to February, 1872, and includes hitherto unpublished telegrams to and from the Crown Prince of Saxony, Bismarck, Manteuffel, Tresckow, and Shiottheim, which throw interesting light upon the Commune and reveal a confidential agreement whereby the Germans were to assist the French troops to overthrow the Commune.

"Bismarck's willingness to help the French Government is still more signally proved by the following incident: On the evening of May 21 the Chancellor was informed by von Moltke from Frankfort-on-Main that the National Guards had entered the house of Gen. Washburne and had declared that they would no longer respect its diplomatic character. All the neighboring houses had been plundered, but Gen. Washburne had succeeded in obtaining the liberation of the nuns shut up at St. Lazare, a matter whose utmost acceleration had been urged by Bismarck.

"The latter would not allow Washburne, who cared for German interests at Paris, to be subjected to violence. He therefore telegraphed to Gen. von Fabrice to demand the delivery of the National Guards who had entered Washburne's house and instructed him to say that otherwise such steps as might be judged necessary would be taken. 'Moreover,' Bismarck's telegram concluded, 'this is a welcome opportunity for us to act against the commune. I beg your Excellency to report this to his Majesty the Emperor, and to obtain his consent to sending suitable instructions to the General in command.'

"Before von Moltke had time to report to the Emperor, the following telegram arrived from Bismarck: 'If the capture of Paris by the Government troops is unconfirmed or is incomplete, the plundering of Washburne's house and the probable robbing of our archives placed there afford us, in my opinion, ample reason to open fire on Paris unless the culprits and the archives are delivered at once.'"

GREECE DISLIKES THE TREATY.

Delyannis Would Advise Its Rejection on Account of the Foreign Control—Sultan Ratifies It.

ATHENS, Sept. 21.—The political situation arising out of the conditions of the peace convention is serious. M. Delyannis, former Premier and leader of the dominant party numerically in the Boule, has asserted that if the proposed scheme of foreign control should prove to imply an interference with the sovereign rights of the State, he would not hesitate to advise the Chamber to reject the treaty.

The tone of the press continues indignant. The Asty and The Akropolis declare it "the most iniquitous document of modern times."

Many are preparing to demonstrate against the treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—The preliminary treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece, which was signed on Saturday by the representatives of the Sultan and of the powers, has been ratified by the Sultan.

ALLEGED ENGLISH HEIRESS.

Poor Housekeeper Says Her Uncle in New York Has Left Her $360,000.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A poor woman named Stanbury, who is housekeeper at an inn at Meltham Moor, Yorkshire, says she has just learned that she has succeeded to a fortune of £72,000 ($360,000) left by her uncle, Charles Thompson, late of New York.

MULLAH ATTACKS THE BRITISH.

Gen. Wodehouse Wounded in the Fighting on the Afghan Frontier.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.—The Haddah Mullah, with a large and well-organized force of insurgent tribesmen, attacked the camp of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood at 9 o'clock yesterday evening. Fierce fighting, which lasted five hours, followed. Gen. Wodehouse was severely wounded.

SPANISH PALACE BLOWN UP.

Residence of the Marquis of Leis Destroyed by a Dynamite Bomb.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—According to telegrams from Orense, capital of the province of the same name, on the River Minho, the palace of the Marquis of Leis has been destroyed by a dynamite bomb.

The outrage was perpetrated during the absence of the family, and no one was injured.

APPEAL FOR SENOR REVERTER.

Mgr. Merry del Val Will Present the Minister's Case to the Pope.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Government has decided to send a memorandum to the Pope on the subject of the excommunication by the Bishop of Majorca of Señor Reverter, the Spanish Minister of Finance, who has incurred the Bishop's displeasure by taking possession, it is alleged, of the treasury of a church in his diocese.

The memorandum will be presented personally to his Holiness, through Mgr. Merry del Val.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.

Revolutionists Driven Out of Granada Are Waiting for Ammunition.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21.—All is quiet here, but the revolutionary movement continues in other parts of the country.

There were outbreaks last night at Granada and Jinotepe, and communication between Managua and the cable station at San Juan del Sur was cut off.

The fighting at Granada lasted until 10 o'clock in the morning, but only a few men were killed, although several were wounded. The revolutionists, it is officially stated, were defeated and driven from Granada by the Government troops commanded by Gen. Aurello Estrada.

The Lake Nicaragua steamer Victoria, running between Fort St. Carlos and Granada and other ports, which was captured by the revolutionists on Sept. 16, has been found by some of the Government soldiers. The vessel was uninjured and had been left at Fortigua, a small port on the lake.

The Costa Rican Consul at this city has left the capital without giving the notice to the Government which is customary in such cases.

Gen. Paiz and a force of revolutionists are reported to be near Brito or Astellero, two small places on the Pacific coast. He is said to be awaiting the arrival of a steamer having on board arms and ammunition intended for the revolutionists.

SLOOP SPRAY AT MAURITIUS.

Forty-foot Vessel from Boston Gives Up Her Tour of the Globe.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Sept. 21.—The forty-foot sloop Spray, Capt. Joshua Slocum of Boston, Mass., has arrived here.

Capt. Slocum, on board the Spray, left East Boston, Mass., on April 24, 1895, and sailed from Gloucester, Mass., on May 8, in an attempt to circumnavigate the globe. The Spray was first heard from at Gibraltar on Aug. 5, after a voyage of eighty-nine days from Gloucester. The Spray left for Yokohama, Japan, via the Cape of Good Hope. On Aug. 12, 1896, the Spray was reported at Apia, Samoa, en route to the Solomon Islands. The Spray had left Samoa for Sydney, N. S. W., on Aug. 20. On Sept. 30 the Spray touched at Newcastle, N. S. W., and on Oct. 16 she arrived at Sydney.

Capt. Slocum was attacked by pirates on the coast of Japan early in October of last year, but he managed to escape from them. His plans on arriving at Newcastle were to proceed to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and thence westward on his way home.

The Island of Mauritius is a colony of Great Britain, situated east of Madagascar and Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean. From the fact that Capt. Slocum has arrived there it would appear that he has given up his attempt to circumnavigate the globe, and must have done so when he left Samoa for Australia, as otherwise he would have attempted to round Cape Horn and make his way up the coast of South America and northward to Boston.

UNITARIANS IN SARATOGA

George F. Hoar Welcomes the Delegates at the National Conference of Christian Churches.

GOOD ADVICE TO MINISTERS

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage Points Out the Hindrance to the Multiplication of Unitarian Churches—Addresses Concerning the Young People.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Communion services at the morning session to-day of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches were conducted by the Rev. Rush R. Shippen of Brockton, Mass., assisted by the Rev. J. P. Forbes of Taunton, Mass. The meeting was called to order by the President of the association, George F. Hoar of Worcester, Mass., in a few words of welcome.

"Welcome to all," said he, "whose faces are toward the light and hearts open to the truth. We are grateful to God for the divine example of humanity which He has set before us in His Son. We are grateful to God for the love of country; for the love of friends; for the love of those He has taken from earth unto Himself.

Mr. Hoar then called for a contribution, a contribution of the old-fashioned Christian virtue called "zeal." "Three years ago we settled our platform," he said. "Now what are you going to do about it? A political platform has been said to be one on which no one is permitted to stand after the train starts." He hoped the Unitarian Saratoga platform of 1894 was not of that kind. "Then we desire a contribution of liberality. That man could be called 'liberal' who was liberal only when he opened his mouth, but not in the opening of his hand." He referred to the sixteen Congregational Churches of his own City of Worcester as contributing more to their own missionary objects than all the Unitarian Churches. He was glad as a layman to talk back to the eloquent divines who wrote instructive essays. Perhaps we have believed too much in a sort of vicarious atonement, getting our work done for us by ministers. The nature of a minister's work best appears in the state of his parish after he has left it.

Most Effective Ministers.

Some of the most effective ministers have been those who never published anything and seldom preached without putting somebody to sleep. Instead of complaining because your minister does not do more parish work, you should do double yourself. We must exalt the importance of the parish and its opportunities for work. He would prefer to have ministers do less literary and scholastic work, and insist more on practical and ethical subjects, dealing less with criticism and more with conduct. Ministers of all denominations, he thought, dealt far less now than the grand preachers of old time with matters of practical righteousness. He wanted the association to republish Emerson's essay on "Self Reliance," President Walker's sermon on "The Control of Our Thoughts," Bishop Butler's sermon on "Government of the Tongue," and other literature on the strengthening of the will so as to meet the sudden gusts of temptation. When we have got these four square foundations, we shall be content to let our clerical brethren go on with their metaphysical and critical disquisitions.

Address by Dr. Savage.

Chairman of Council, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, then read the address, presenting the subjects to come before the conference, and making tender mention of the death of George S. Hale, a member of the council. Many pressing and important appeals for aid in organizing new churches had had to be turned away for lack of funds.

"We have grown more slowly, but have kept out of debt," he said. "The greatest hindrance to the multiplication of Unitarian churches is the spread of Unitarian doctrines in other churches. The Unitarian denomination is the first that has taken ground on which every fresh revelation of truth can be heartily welcomed. While rejoicing in the spread of Unitarian ideas, we must protest for intellectual honesty. There are too many who remain in churches whose doctrines they repudiate; too many preachers who declare in their sermons what is contradicted in the creeds of their Churches. Most important to the Unitarian churches is a closer organization. Old organizations have been to maintain creeds. We, on our part, must organize for liberty. There is really no need of so many independent churches outside of our lines. No more liberty can be found outside than within. Do not divide the forces in any little town where there is room for only one live society. The union meetings for young people in Boston of the Universalist and Unitarian Churches were commendable; also the unity circles, that may grow in time into churches."

Importance of Parental Vigilance.

The address also urged the importance of parental vigilance in the religious teaching of children, and it was also urged that in all the churches confirmation classes should be formed for the bringing of young people forward into the membership and work of the Church.

The Rev. George Bachelor, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, then read the annual address. After the reading of the address, the Rev. W. H. Lyon of Brookline, Mass., presented the report of the special committee on the sustentation of The New World Quarterly. It appeared that an increase of only 700 in the subscription list would suffice to make the quarterly self-supporting. Two new subscribers from each Unitarian church would be all that was necessary. A resolution for the raising of an endowment fund, after vigorous addresses by the Revs. J. H. Crooker and T. R. Slicer in its support, was unanimously carried.

Woman's Alliance Meets.

The meeting of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other Christian women was held this afternoon. The alliance is for the quickening of religious life in churches and for the spread of the Unitarian faith generally. It numbers 9,000 members and $48,000 was raised this year. The reports of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Fifield, of Boston, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Davis, of New York, raised enthusiasm. Addresses were made by the Rev. Florence Buck of Cleveland, the Rev. Clay MacCauley of Japan, and the Rev. Dr. Savage of New York.

The Evening Session.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, President of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, presided at this evening's meeting, the topic of discussion being "Our Young People." The opening address was made by President Horton. He pleaded for a larger interest to imbue the youth of the country with reason, reverence, and righteousness, the fundamental things for a sound character and a stable commonwealth. The Rev. W. W. Fenn of Chicago spoke of the religious life as the only complete life, and to be formed by the education of character. Religion is the normal attitude of the mind to the fundamental facts of existence. Its constituent elements are, first, reference; second, conviction of the moral order of the world for the direction of life; third, the moral energy of the world for the inspiration of life. The work of religious pedagogues is especially devolved on the Unitarian churches.

Miss Wheelock on Child Education.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. John M. Pullman of Lynn, Miss Lucy Wheelock, and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness of Boston. Miss Wheelock said in part:

"'Only he who can follow back clearly the thread of life to childhood,' says Fröbel, 'is fit to be a guide of childhood.' Of all methods of child study the method of reminiscence is most profitable. To remember how one felt, understood, and spoke as a child is to give sympathy with child life. Now we teach the child not the subject. Both the subject matter and method of teaching are to be determined by an intimate acquaintance with children and their natural interests. I believe we shall find that the most direct and natural method is that followed by the great Teacher, of whom it was said, 'Without a parable spoke He not unto them.' The story is the immortal form of presenting truth, and the tongues in trees and voices of the lilies are those that speak most clearly to the child, to whom 'Nature, the dear old nurse, first opens the Father's story book."

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness.

The topic on which the Rev. Thomas Van Ness spoke was "Our Young People." He said, among other things:

"In the constitution of our Young People's Religious Union we state our desire to spread rational views of religion. What do we mean when we call ours a rational religion? We mean that it invites fullest inquiry on all religious subjects. Whatever other things the evangelical denominations are doing no one will maintain that they are pledged to a search for truth. Recall obloquy hurled against Lyman Abbott and the heresy trials of Prof. Briggs and the Rev. Howard McQueary. One needs to remember the persecution of Arius in the early Christian Church; of Bruno and Galileo in the Catholic Church; of Zwingli by Luther; of Servetus by Calvin, to see that liberty of investigation has been the last possible thing for which the Church has stood. That is an irrational method which makes the test something beyond a man's power to help. I cannot possibly by the putting forth of will power make myself believe that two and two are five. Equally impossible has it been for certain minds to believe in predestination, election, the triune God, plenary inspiration.

"Nevertheless, belief in these things has been made the test of a man's righteousness. Recall the dreadful horrors of St. Bartholomew, the Inquisition tortures, the prison and persecution in England. These religious martyrs were not bad men and women, but belief was made the test, instead of character. It is our object to put into practice such principles of life and duty as will tend to uplift mankind. Realizing that society is an organism, we help self by helping others. The object of the Young People's Religious Union is to work for the freedom of religious thought, under our motto, Truth, that our young people shall be God-seekers, as embodied in our second motto, Worship, and shall labor for the elevation of humanity under our third motto, Service, believing, as Whittier puts it, that

"Heaven's gate is shut to him who comes alone;
Save thou a soul and it shall save thine own."

THE PRESIDENT STARTS EAST.

Leaves Washington for a Visit to North Adams, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President McKinley and party left the city to-night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for North Adams, Mass., where they will be the guests of W. B. Plunkett.

Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley, the President arrived at the station a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and went immediately to the special train in waiting, where he joined Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. McKenna, and Executive Clerk Cortelyou, who had arrived a short time before.

Secretary Wilson and H. H. Kohlsaat were at the station, and remained chatting with the President until the time of departure.

The train left at 9 o'clock.

North Adams Making Ready.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 21.—Preparations for the reception and entertainment of President McKinley and party, who will arrive to-morrow, are quietly progressing and little change has been made in the programme outlined yesterday. Business houses, hotels, and private residences are being decorated to-day, the bad weather of yesterday having delayed this work. The police are making arrangements to take care of the crowds, and they will be assisted by Deputy Sheriffs and the local firemen.

"THE GEISHA" TOUR CLOSED.

Daly and Rehan Succeed in Stopping the Performance at Yonkers.

There was an exciting scene in the theatre at Yonkers on Monday night when Deputy Sheriff Verplanck of Westchester County, George Lamb, attorney, acting for Augustin Daly, and Arthur Rehan sprang out of their seats and jumped over the footlights to the stage just as the curtain was descending on the last act of "The Geisha."

There was a slight show of resistance made by some members of the company and a stage carpenter, but a revolver in the hand of the Deputy Sheriff soon cowed the members of the company, who retired to their dressing rooms and later handed over their costumes to the Deputy Sheriff. The latter packed them away with the other theatrical effects seized. The levy was made to satisfy not only Mr. Daly's claims, but a judgment against Sir William Jordine by William Finkbreur.

In the scramble with the ushers and stage carpenters, Mr. Lamb lost his eyeglasses and his watch, which was afterward recovered in a battered condition. The costumes and effects were packed into four trunks and taken to White Plains, where they are now. The scenery was attached. The chorus girls went to the Getty House at Yonkers to find Arthur Rehan, Mr. Daly's manager. When Mr. Rehan was asked last night what they wanted he said: "Oh, I didn't see them, but I suppose they called at the hotel to thank me for closing the company up."

The comedy was not presented at Middletown last night as scheduled.

MUSIC HALL MEN IN TROUBLE.

Oscar Hammerstein Arrested—Summons for Weber and Fields.

Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of the Olympia Music Hall, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant procured by Acting Inspector Brooks, charging him with a violation of the law as to music halls. It is alleged that the production of "The Cat and the Cherub" is a dramatic presentation, and violates the law which allows only vocal and instrumental numbers in a music hall.

Mr. Hammerstein, when arraigned in the Yorkville Court, denounced his arrest as an outrage. He said that he could not understand why he was always selected as the one on which to try a test case. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Frederick House, until next Tuesday.

Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin precinct yesterday obtained a summons from Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, for Joseph Weber and Low Fields of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, who, it is alleged, are also violating the law in their production of "The Glad Hand."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Oscar Hammerstein will begin giving concerts at Olympia Auditorium Sunday.

George Heath plays the part of the Commissaire of Police formerly acted by Augustus Cook in "The Circus Girl" at Daly's Theatre.

The one-act play entitled "Frederic Lemaître," by Clyde Fitch, will be presented at Keith's Union Square Theatre Monday by Charles B. Welles.

The Picchiani sisters, six acrobats, engaged abroad for the Pleasure Palace, sailed for New York yesterday from Hamburg. They will make their appearance Oct. 4.

"White Heather," a melodrama produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London, will be presented at the Academy of Music under the management of Charles Frohman at the close of the engagement of "Nature."

The announcement is made that Frank C. Bangs, who appears as Col. Ransom in "A Southern Romance" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will retire permanently from the stage at the close of his present engagement.

Two changes will be made in the cast of "The Glad Hand" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall to-night. Truly Shattuck will take the place of Gertrude Mansfield and Sylvia Thorne will appear in a new part with Lillian Swain.

The first performance of "Die Goldene Eva," a German comedy in three acts, by von Schoenthau, will be given at the Irving Place Theatre Sept. 30. Some of the actors engaged abroad by Mr. Conried in the Summer will appear in the piece.

Meader—Wiswell.

Miss Maud Harrison Wiswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wiswell, and John Flagg Meader were married last evening at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, a sister of the bride, at 874 Park Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Charles H. Meader, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Phenix, R. I. The bride was attended by Miss Stockton of Brooklyn as maid of honor and by Miss Davie and Miss Blackwell as bridesmaids. The ushers were Col. Peter S. Corr of Taunton, Mass., Mr. Leland H. Littlefield of Pawtucket, R. I., and Mr. Henry A. Barker of Providence, R. I. Dr. Edward S. Bacon of Providence acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Meader will live in West Eighty-seventh Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Grenville D. Wilson.

Prof. Grenville D. Wilson, a well-known musician and composer, died at his home in South Nyack, N. Y., Monday night from rheumatism of the heart. His death was sudden and unexpected.

Prof. Wilson was born in Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 26, 1833, but spent his early days at Lenox, Mass. His parents were both musicians. He taught music in Boston for some time, and afterward became an instructor in music in Temple Grove Seminary, at Saratoga Springs. He taught Mme. Albani, at Saratoga, and while there he was associated with Gottschalk, and frequently performed with him on the piano. Prof. Wilson was also an intimate friend of the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and trained seventy voices for his great May Music Festival given in the Seventh Regiment Armory a few years ago.

Prof. Wilson organized the Nyack Choral Society eighteen years ago, and was its conductor up to the time of his death. He was also President of the Agassiz Society of Nyack for several years, and belonged to other organizations of culture. In his life he composed about 200 pieces of music, the best known being "The Shepherd Boy," which had a very large sale in different cities in the Union. He was an active member of the New York State Music Teachers' Association.

Prof. Wilson married Miss Josephine McEmery of Albany Aug. 18, 1869. His widow survives him. She, too, is a musician, and she and her husband returned home a few days ago from Saratoga Springs, where they spent the Summer, and took part in several concerts given there.

Richard A. Bigelow.

Richard A. Bigelow, a well-known resident of Cranford, N. J., and until a year ago the proprietor of a printing establishment at 75 and 77 Barclay Street, died yesterday at his home, in Cranford, after a long illness. Mr. Bigelow was born in this city forty years ago, and started in the printing business when a boy. He was a hard worker, and built up a good trade. His wife survives him. Mr. Bigelow came from a prominent New England family.

Death of A. P. Hopper in China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Vice Consul Bandinel, at Neu-Chang, China, reports to the Department of State that Andrew Patton Hopper, a citizen of the United States and Commissioner of Chinese Customs at that port, died July 27 of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid dog, inflicted Dec. 17, 1896. His last residence in the United States was at Bellevue, Allegheny County, Penn.

Obituary Notes.

EBENEZER F. PARKER died at his home, on Broadway, Norwich Conn., at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, aged eighty-five years. Heart disease was the cause of death. For thirty-seven years he was Master of Transportation for the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and was well known in shipping circles in New York and New London. Six sons survive him.

THURSTON FARMER DROPS DEAD.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 21.—On Saturday last the Supreme Court, at Bath, awarded Nellie French, who is twenty-four years old, $1,000 as damages for breach of promise to marry, in her suit against Alvin Seaman, a prominent farmer of Thurston, well-to-do and seventy-nine years old. The case was settled out of court yesterday, when Seaman suddenly fell dead at his dinner table. The excitement and strain of the suit caused his death.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT INQUEST.

Coroner Hoeber, acting for Coroner Tuthill, began yesterday the inquest on the deaths of Nicholas Neilson, an engineer, and Isaac Bachrach, an elevator boy, who lost their lives in the fall of the American Tract Society Building elevator on Sept. 10.

Henry Sullivan, an engineer of the Crane Elevator Company, manufacturers of the elevators, who had charge of the work, testified that he told the night watchman that if anything happened to one of the cars, it should be left until morning, and that the lubricating engine should be oiled.

The hand rope which released the governor, he said, must have been pulled for the accident to occur. When the car became clogged he would have gone down and turned off the water. Then he would have put the lever of his car in the centre, and afterward would have turned on the water again. This would have given him control of the car.

Adam Schaller, the elevator man, who tuned car No. 6 over to Bachrach, said that it was in perfect running order when he left it. James Reynolds, chief engineer of the Crane Company, said that he examined the wreck on the Monday following the accident and the safety showed that it had gripped the guides as soon as the car left the ground floor. The rope had shot with great force to the top of its shaft before falling. He thought that some one must have pulled the safety rope about the time the car started from the ground floor. Neilson ought to have repaired the severed drum rope before trying to release the clutches.

Want to Punish Chief Samory.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The French newspapers are calling upon the Government to immediately send a punitive expedition against Chief Samory, the West African potentate who on Aug. 20 surprised and routed a French detachment of native troops sent to occupy territory which Samory had offered to evacuate. Two French officers and forty-four men were killed.

Peru's and Bolivia's Dispute.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21.—The Peruvian Foreign Minister, Señor Rivaguero, and Señor Pinilla, representing the Bolivian Foreign Office, have agreed that the future negotiations as to the boundary disputes shall be carried on in this city.

Cavalry Regiments for India.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Drafts from eight regiments of cavalry have been ordered to be made ready for shipment to India.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

A.—T. M. Stewart, Carpet Cleansing, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Monday, Sept. 20, 1897, Caroline, infant daughter of Harry Van Alst and Caroline O'Connor Brower.

BIGELOW.—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100-share lots, either for cash or on margin. Correspondence invited.
Daily market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 and 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
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NORTON & TUNSTALL,
30 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, September 1, 1897.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Morigage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the right to convert bonds of the above issue into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,320 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,
will terminate November 1st, 1897.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By EDWARD D. ADAMS,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

Oregon Improvement Co.
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Ry
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.
St. Paul Gas Co.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Co.
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. Erie RR.
Columbus Street R.R. Co.
Securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
Telephone 2137 Cortlandt. 26 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Over 900,000 shares were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. All day long the market was weak. Net changes for the day were, almost without exception, declines—not fractional declines merely, but recessions which extended on an average to 2 full points or more.

The professional speculative contingent, short of stocks for a long time past, were active assailants of the market from the opening, but the effect of their attacks was relatively insignificant. The real dominant influence in putting down quotations yesterday came, not from bear quarters, but from sources where there is sincerely the utmost devotion to the stock market's improvement.

And there is nothing strange in this. It is an intelligent development, and has been amply foreshadowed. It represents a movement upon the part of the strongest influences in the stock market for self-protection. It represents a concerted movement for the protection of the general market's own best interests.

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For many days past it has been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, with amplified reiteration, that the market some time ago had reached a point where reckless optimism might bring penalties. On Thursday of last week, while pointing out the cheerful evidences of business improvement, it was said here carefully:

"But—and this suggestion has the indorsement of sterling believers in the quality of the present market—it may be well for ordinary traders on margin to bear in mind just now that it is better to be slow and safe rather than rapid and regretful. Prudence never hurts; this is not a time to act imprudently. The present market shows many indications of going much higher; they who make most money in it will be the ones who most securely guard themselves against every possible contingency—who, being in the market, make it sure that they are able to stay in."

***

To some extent admonitions like these had effect, but it was unfortunately notable that pyramiding processes continued, with disheartening influences upon conservative watchers of the market and believers in it. And later there was warrant for this further statement in these columns:

"Conservatism makes it advisable for active participants in the market to put forth special efforts to safeguard their operations. It has lately become a matter of common fame in Wall Street that some interests have been indulging in too much pyramiding, have in their enthusiasm overstepped, perhaps, the bounds of safety—overloaded. In some instances it is known that commission houses of limited resources have recently been paying extravagant commissions to other and stronger firms to have stocks 'carried over night.' Such a situation is not healthful, and, though the known instances in which such sharp shaves have been paid are not many, there has been, nevertheless, a disposition upon the part of the foremost interests in the Street to look askance and even somewhat nervously upon this feature of the market."

***

Counsel of this character was not given hit and miss, carelessly. It had back of it the warrant of advice from the foremost banking interests of Wall Street.

Such interests were identified with the stock market's improvement from the time it started; they were confident of betterment months ago; they had seen quotations advance as a natural reflection of developing intrinsic values; they had noted the fact that the strongest financial interests in the country had become confidently optimistic, had bought securities because securities were cheap, and were still believers in further material value increases.

They, indeed, had so much hope for the market, so much interest in it, so much faith in it, that they felt it to be merely a matter of the commonest prudence to advise the rank and file in Wall Street to be careful of traps set for unwary hopers, to be on guard against overmuch confidence in immediate prices, to be careful that whatever was bought could be held, to be securely independent of any guerrilla warfare that might develop.

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Yesterday's market was a market thus foreseen.

And those traders and investors who heeded the prudent counsels that the foremost bankers of the Street provided had yesterday revealed to them the profits that lie in sobriety even while enthusiasm most goes surging.

One notable fact made clear in yesterday's changes was how relatively safer in a market recession are the low-priced stocks. On a few hundred shares yesterday Lake Shore dropped five points, and on 100 shares Michigan Central went down five points, while Consolidated Gas went plunging down 10 points, and Sugar Trust lost between 7 and 8. None of the stocks quoted at small prices scored anything like a corresponding decline. Many of the higher-priced stocks have been overbought; they are not as strongly held as they ought to be.

What is of more consequence is that important financial interests hitherto confining their operations to the higher-priced stocks have changed over to those of lesser price for favorites.

Stiffer money rates continue. Gold imports are bound to come, and soon.

***

The foremost of conservative authorities in the Street were last night agreed in forecasting for to-day's market that while opening quotations to-day might be somewhat further reactionary, a rally must quickly ensue, and the market go higher than any past prices—for the reason that the market is now in healthier condition than it has been at any time recently, that slim margin speculators, overtrading, have liquidated, and that the strongest of Wall Street interests are after the present reaction ready for new and aggressive bullishness.

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Government bonds were steady. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Can. Pacific	⅝	U. S. Express	½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Mich. Central	5⅛
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	3
Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	7⅜	M., K. & Texas	⅜
Am. Sug. R. pf.	2	M., K. & T. pf.	2¼
American Tobacco	2	Mobile & Ohio	1⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	⅜	Nat. Lead	1⅞
A., T. & S. F.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	2
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. J. Central	2
Balt. & O. S. W.	⅞	N. Y. Central	2⅛
Bay State Gas	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Brook. R. T.	2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2¼
Brook. Union Gas	5⅞		
Brunswick Co.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	2		
Can. Southern	2½	N. Y., S. & W.	1¼
Central Pacific	1⅜	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West. pf.	2¼
Chi. Gt. West	1¼	North. Pacific	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Ontario Mining	1
Chicago Gas	2¼	Ontario & West	1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Oregon Short Line	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	2¾	Pacific Mail	2¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Penn. R. R.	2
C., C. C. & St. L.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Pullman Car	2½
Col. F. & I.	1⅜	Reading	1½
C. & H. C. all in. pd.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2¼
Consol. Gas	5½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	3¼	St. J. & G. I.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie	1⅛	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	2
H. B. Claflin	½	Stand R. & T.	⅝
Ill. Central	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1¾
Ill. Steel Co.	4	Texas Pacific	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	2½	Union Pacific	1¼
K. C., P. & G.	2⅜	U. P., D. & G.	1
Laclede Gas	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
L. E. & West	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
L. E. & West. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Lake Shore	5	Wabash	½
Louis & Nash.	⅞	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Manhattan	4⅝	Western Union	2¾
Met. Traction	2¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kings Co. El. 1st	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A.	1	Tenn. Division	1¼

Bonds Declined.

At., Cal. & Pac. 1st, t. r.	2½	Rock Is. deb. 5s	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Southern Ry. 5s	2
Brooklyn Rapid T. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	2¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Iowa Central 1st	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅜
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2	Union Pac. 1st, 1897	1⅛
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1¼	U. P. 1st, 1897, ex. M. C.	1½
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1898	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅛	U. P. 1st, 1898, ex. M. C.	1
N. Y., L. & W. cons.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2	Wabash deb. B.	3½
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $178,298,606; balances, $10,588,963; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $618,183.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 1 15-16@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c discount. St. Louis—50c discount.

THE WEST IS CONFIDENT.

Mr. George H. Robinson of the Stock Exchange house of Harvey Fisk & Sons returned a few days ago from a two months' trip to the Pacific slope. Mr. Robinson had an opportunity of observing business conditions at the various centres through which he passed and of hearing the opinions of those actively engaged in trade. He confirms all the reports that have been made as to the existence of unprecedented prosperity in the West and the great confidence that obtains as to the certainty of this improvement lasting. He speaks cheerfully of the outlook for the railroads, which, he thinks, were never in better physical condition. Mr. Robinson said yesterday, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, when asked to give his views as to Western business developments:

"No statement of my experiences in the Western States can add anything to what others have made known to readers of THE TIMES in various interviews that have been published regarding the Western business outlook. In the period of my absence I noticed that railroad men and others connected with Western interests had expressed themselves in a most hopeful manner on this subject; and in view of what such close observers have testified to, with months of actual daily experience as the basis of their conclusions, it does not seem to me that I can throw any new light on the subject of the improved conditions of business in the section through which I passed, and where my sojourn was necessarily brief.

"During my trip, however, I met a great many men actively engaged in different lines of business, and they spoke on the great change for the better which had come over their affairs with a unanimity that showed the improvement was not confined to any one locality. It was evident that all the States and all the cities have shared in the new prosperity, and that they are in expectation of a future business that will eclipse anything yet enjoyed. Everyone was full of confidence. All believed that good times would stay with them. I can simply repeat that they talked, one and all, as if there was no room to doubt that the dullness and inactivity of the past has permanently disappeared.

"In saying this I am repeating generally what has been said to me by parties who reflect the experience of Western industrial and commercial interests. Increased orders, I was told, were booked by all the mercantile and manufacturing concerns. The great gains that have been made by the farmers are being shared by those who are engaged in supplying the needs of the agricultural population, and there is exceptional business activity to be noticed in the various Eastern manufacturing localities. I became speedily convinced that the manifestations of confidence I saw could not be based on other than sound and solid foundations.

"Perhaps I paid more attention to railway matters than to anything else. I saw that all the roads were doing a remarkably active business, and when the reports of recent earnings come in unusual profits will undoubtedly be shown. The traffic both eastbound and southbound appeared to be enormous, and I found the roads in splendid physical condition. The attention given to the physical aspect of the roads by the railway companies was more marked than I had expected to see, and the expenditures put out in that direction will enable the Directors the more easily to declare a fuller distribution of earnings among the stockholders than if this feature had been neglected.

"The enthusiasm among the merchants is shared by the professional men of all classes. It is impossible for an Eastern man to fail to notice that the feeling of betterment is universal, not local; believed to be permanent, not simply regarded as a temporary blessing. In my opinion this wave of prosperity has appeared in so deep volume that it must favorably affect for a long time to come the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the professional man, and the laborer, from West to East."

REACTION ONLY NATURAL.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the stock market outlook. Mr. Bolmer is a bull, feeling confident of much higher prices throughout the market, but for some time past he has been tempering his bullishness with conservatism, being inclined to look for a sharp set-back in the market as a natural result of the uninterrupted advance of the past few months. He said yesterday:

"The sharp reaction in the market to-day is just what should have come long ago. There has been too much pyramiding and too much wild speculation. The market has been an unnatural one, and it has been surprising to me how it kept up so long without the set-back which was inevitable.

"Traders and outsiders alike have been carrying stocks, and have been loaded up much more heavily than they should have been. A few insignificant bear factors have developed—yellow fever, talk of Spanish complications, and other things of which the bears have made much—and as a result the buying upon which the continuation of the bull movement depended temporarily stopped. This support withdrawn, the bears found a most favorable opportunity to attack the market and the stop-orders and pyramids did the rest.

"Every Wall Street man appreciates that such a reaction must materially strengthen the position of the market. Stocks have been in weak hands, and there has been so much overtrading that for several days past the man who has been long of stocks has been in a rather dangerous position. I think many of the larger commission houses and also many of the big traders have realized this, and have been liquidating the greater part of their holdings. With so much pyramiding and with so many stocks carried on exceedingly slim margins, there could be no safety on the long side.

"Of course we cannot tell how much further the selling of the character which produced the break to-day will go. The 'little fellows' seemed pretty well shaken out today, but there may still be more of them who were not reached by to-day's decline. And, besides, the break was probably sharp enough to warrant a call for margins in many cases, and it is possible that the sales by people who will not want to risk more money than they already have in the market will cause a further decline.

"But, although we cannot tell now how much further the movement begun to-day will go, there is one thing that we do know—that such a movement must ultimately prove greatly beneficial to the market. Stocks will go into strong hands again and the danger of a bad break in the event of any unexpected development will be to a great extent removed. After this selling is over I believe that prices will resume their progress toward a very much higher level. The bull movement is not yet over—not by any means. Conditions warrant very much higher prices. Railroad earnings continue to show large increases and general business continues to improve rapidly. What happened to-day is only natural. It was, I think, generally expected, and every one in Wall Street can understand that the market will be better for it."

THE VANDERBILT POSITION.

Vanderbilt brokers made no attempt to support their specialties yesterday. They stood aside and watched the bears hammering and bringing about stop-order selling. Their attitude was in accordance with telephone messages from Forty-second Street. Said one of these messages:

"Keep your head. Let them sell if they want to, but don't let go of a share yourself. When this thing is over with we will have our say. Look for no more orders today. To-morrow things will be different. The Northwest earnings will be out to-morrow and the Northwest meeting will be going on."

DENVER AND GULF.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf showed wonderful powers of resistance yesterday. After its recent activity and comparatively large advance, a greater decline than was scored might reasonably have been expected. The bonds were also very steady. They advanced nearly 4, and Monday and yesterday retained much of that gain. Insiders say that the assessment on the stock will be extremely small—if there be any at all.

SELLING MANHATTAN SHORT.

Manhattan was pounded steadily throughout the day. Beyond the short sales of bear traders, but little was done in the stock. Some stop orders were executed, but the selling for short account was almost wholly responsible for the 6-point break. Only 15,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Like the Vanderbilt representatives, the Gould-Sage brokers stood aside and allowed the traders to sell. About all they did in Manhattan was to loan the stock. Mr. Russell Sage's loaning supply of Manhattan is not as large this morning as it was yesterday.

NORTHWEST MEETING TO-DAY.

The Northwest meeting will be held today. The earnings that will be given out will surprise even the friends of the road. Other business in which Wall Street will find much interest will be transacted. The Vanderbilt insiders attach much importance to this meeting.

A BEAR INVENTION.

Not satisfied with the progress they were making in Sugar Trust yesterday, the bears started the old story of President Havemeyer's withdrawal from the management of the company. At one time it was positively stated that his resignation had been sent and accepted. Such talk, however, was nothing more than the foolish invention of the bears' overwrought imagination.

BREAK IN CONSOLIDATED.

Consolidated Gas tumbled down to 215 yesterday, and then rebounded to 221½, where it closed. Less than 7,000 shares were traded in. Brokers recently active in the stock were responsible for the upward movement in the later hours.

CHICAGO OPINION.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—London will probably take hold of Chicago Great Western with a vim. People who buy railroad issues should first know something of the property in which they are engaged, and then watch the returns. When earnings are good a property is prosperous, and when earnings decrease the death knell is not infrequently sounded.

Schwartz, Dupee & Co.—New York Central will probably go up to 125, Canada Southern to 70, and Michigan Central get nearer to Lake Shore than it is now. The Erie issues will all go up.

Alfred L. Baker—It will soon now be very difficult to prevent our importing gold. England's failure to realize the difference between a manipulated rise in the New York Stock Exchange and a general recovery of prosperity throughout our country has caused her to sacrifice large amounts of her American holdings, which this country was very glad to buy, and will return them to her at a profit before the close of the year.

Counselman & Day—Interest has begun to centre again in the foreign exchange market, because rates have very nearly reached the point where Europe will have to begin to pay cash for the enormous amount of breadstuffs now going forward. The chances are that the movement will begin with the next week or ten days.

A. O. Slaughter & Co.—Friends of Chicago Great Western say that the stock is going to have an advance similar to that which occurred last month. The price will advance slowly but steadily, and there will be a good market on which traders can go in and out.

U. G. Peters & Co.—The market looks well. Flower is taking Rock Island in large blocks. The sentiment is bullish.

King, Alward & Co.—There is no doubt whatever that there has been overspeculation; that there has been pyramiding, and that some houses are carrying more stocks than is entirely consistent with safety, but with outside conditions as favorable as they are at present the local situation is likely to cut a very small figure.

Jamieson & Co.—The only thing against the market is the tremendous advance stocks have already had. The speculation just now will largely rest upon the action of the big people who gave the market its first push. Should they liquidate, prices could not hold, but there are few evidences that they have or intend to do so, at least for the present.

F. G. Logan—Tennessee Coal and Iron cannot accept orders for iron deliverable before Jan. 1. Little, if any, gold will be shipped from the other side this month. On the next rebound Chicago Gas will cross 110.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside securities yesterday the gas stocks, with very few transactions, declined in a marked manner. Equitable Gas was offered at 295, and the best bid made was 291. On this quotation, with 250 per cent. in new bonds and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, there is a wide margin of profit for capital. Standard Gas rights were freely offered at 7½, 6¼ being bid. A decline of about 5 per cent. on common and preferred Standard Gas stock was shown.

Among the industrials a loss of nearly 2 per cent. was scored by Glucose common and an even greater one by the preferred. There was a decline of about 8 per cent. in Standard Oil, with light trading and without any closing rally.

Bessemer, in the miscellaneous list, showed steadiness at 20 bid, offered at 20¾. Trow Directory was in good demand at 29. Ferry securities and Traction stocks were neglected.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	8	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37¼	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	71	77
Kings County Elevated	¾	1¼
Kings County Traction	45	47½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	151½	152½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	95	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry stock	69	70
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102¼	102½
Columbus Gas	92	94
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	291	295
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	80
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	360	385
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	107	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 6s	85	90
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	42	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	32½	34
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Champs' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	44½	45½
Glucose preferred, when issued	93½	94½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	28
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf., ex div.	70	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	67	70
Standard Oil Trust	341	342
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	159½	160½
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	40
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	147	153
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	142
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20	20¾
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, 100 shares the Hygeia Hotel Company, Old Point Comfort, Va., $100 each, (hypothecated,) at 10 per cent.; 100 shares the Hygeia Hotel Company, Old Point Comfort, Va., $100 each, (hypothecated,) at 10 per cent., and 250 shares the Ixtalpan Del Oro Mining Company, $10 each, (hypothecated,) at 8 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60c. Sales of 1,000 ounces at 60c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44@46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,138 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,283,424

***

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Plymouth Consolidated sold at .15. On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Belcher sold at .40, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .05, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .05, 815 Fortuna at 10.37@10.75@10.62½, 500 Leadville at .09, 200 Mexican at .53, and 100 Pharmacist at .09. On the Mining Exchange, 1,200 shares of Annetta sold at .47½@.47¾, 11,000 Gold Magnet at .06½@.06@.06½, 2,400 Miami at .40½, 7,300 Rock Mountain at .14½@.15¼@.14¾, 10,200 Waldorf at .08½@.09@.08¾, 2,400 Argentum at .21, 3,700 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.09¼@.09½; 2,000 Cannon Ball at .07¼, 2,900 Isabella at .29@.29¼@.28½, 1,300 Jefferson at .07@.07¾; 1,700 Mollie Gibson at .23½, 1,000 Union at .20¾, and 5,800 Work at .05¼@.05.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	New Amsterdam	210
American Exchange	174	New York	237
Broadway	232	New York County	700
Chatham	295	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	83
Commerce	206	Ninth National	95
East River	140	Pacific	185
Fourteenth Street	130	Park	260
German-American	110	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	350	Shoe & Leather	93
Importers & Traders'	535	State of New York	110
Mechanics'	194	Third National	90
Mechanics & Trad.	110	Tradesmen's	102½
Merchants'	145	U. S. National	200
National Union	201		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Shoe and Leather at 93.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Company
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Office of the Central Pacific R. R. Co.:
San Francisco, August 11th, 1897.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $25,883,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing January 1, 1898, so that the Principal thereof shall become due as follows:

$2,995,000, Series 'A' on Dec. 1, 1898
$1,000,000, Series 'B'
$1,000,000, Series 'C' } on Dec. 1, 1899
$1,383,000, Series 'D'
$3,997,000, Series 'E' on June 1, 1900
$3,999,000, Series 'F'
$3,999,000, Series 'G' } on June 1, 1901
$3,999,000, Series 'H'
$3,511,000, Series 'I'

with interest meanwhile at the rate of 5% per annum, Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE

CITY of BROOKLYN

FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.

EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, September 30th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK, and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000	School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$30,325	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$116,394.76	Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$50,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$37,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$90,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.	
$5,000	Public Library Bonds. Payab'e January 1, 1937.	
$20,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917.	
$7,000	Memorial Bonds. Payable October 4, 1917.	
$250,000	Local Improvement Bonds. Payable January 1, 1917.	
$70,000	Flatbush Sewer Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.)	
$9,000	payable August 1, 1921	
9,000	payable August 1, 1922	
9,000	payable August 1, 1923	
9,000	payable August 1, 1924	
9,000	payable August 1, 1925	
9,000	payable August 1, 1926	
9,000	payable August 1, 1927	
7,000	payable August 1, 1928	
$35,000	Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.)	
$7,000	payable August 1, 1911	
7,000	payable August 1, 1912	
7,000	payable August 1, 1913	
7,000	payable August 1, 1914	
7,000	payable August 1, 1915	
$80,000	Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.	

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required in addition to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897, with interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description or maturity dates of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK,

at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$921,776.06
Overdrafts		593.84
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$7,774.94	
Due from approved reserve agents	191,816.71	
Banking house and lot	$36,500.00	
Other real estate	02,454.94	
		98,954.94
Mortgages owned		45,572.40
Stocks and bonds		203,070.25
Specie		51,190.01
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		87,425.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$65,255.07	65,255.07
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,500.00	3,500.00
		$1,026,540.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	9,700.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	16,115.32
Due depositors	1,367,150.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	103,574.67
	$1,026,540.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; and Oscar L. Richard, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 21st day of September, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] WM. R. ROTH, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of an independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 25th, 1897, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 18th, 1897. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 1st, 1897.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 200 Mth. Broadway,

New York, Sept. 20, 1897.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 4, 1897. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.14	.15
Alpha Con	.22	.19
Andes	.19	.20
Belcher	.34	.35
Best & Belcher	.76	.76
Bullion	.13	.13
Caledonia	.63	.71
Choller	.59	.62
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.50
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Con. New York	.03	.04
Crown Point	.36	.36
Exchequer	.06	.05
Gould & Curry	.71	.69
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.10
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.18	..
Kentuck Con	.09	.09
Mexican	.55	.50
Occidental Con	2.65	2.30
Ophir	1.05	1.00
Overman	.26	.25
Potosi	.37	.36
Savage	.44	.45
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.05
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.80	1.80
Union Con	.57	.56
Utah Con	.26	.26
Yellow Jacket	.41	.43

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46¼; drafts—sight, 5; telegraph, 7⅛.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03¾
Anaconda	.45	.45
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.00
Argentine	.22½	.22½
Blue Bell	.03¼	.03¼
Consolidated	.11	.11
Elkton	.86½	.87
El Paso	.23¾	.24
Gibson	.26	.27
Gold Coin	.63	.62
Gold King	.52½	.51
Golden Fleece	.37	.37
Grouse	.04¾	.04½
Isabella	.20½	.20½
Jefferson	.06¾	.06¾
Moon Anchor	1.02	.99½
Pharmacist	.10	.09½
Portland	.75	.75
Rawlins	.16¼	.15½
Rosa	.09¾	.09½
Union	.21	.21½
Work	.05½	.05½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statement of the State Bank will be found in another column.

A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the Dan Talmage's Sons Company, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 27 and reopen Oct. 2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22¾	23¾	430	American Cotton Oil	23	23½	22⅞	23½	— ⅛
75	77	278	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	—2½
117	120	29	American Express	118	118	118	118	.....
13¼	13½	3,065	Am. Spirits Mfg	14	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
32	32¾	840	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32⅞	32⅞	32	32¼	—1⅝
143½	143¾	73,128	Am. Sugar Refining	151⅞	151⅞	143¾	143¾	—7¾
115	115½	70	Am. Sugar Refining pf	117	117	114½	115½	—2
...	93	1,419	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	.....
88¼	89	37,820	American Tobacco	89½	90⅝	87½	88	—2
36	37	100	Ann Arbor pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
15½	15⅝	6,710	At., T. & S. F.	16	16⅛	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
33	33½	32,269	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅜	32¾	32⅞	—1⅜
19	19¼	2,235	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅞
8½	9½	675	B. & O. Southw. pf	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	11	7,080	Bay State Gas	11¼	11½	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅝
33¼	33½	9,775	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33½	33½	32⅝	33¼	—2¼
124	126	3,011	Brooklyn Union Gas	125	126	121	124¼	—5¾
2⅝	2¾	300	Brunswick Co	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ½
63	64	750	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	64	64¾	62½	62½	—2
57½	58⅝	3,860	Canada Southern	59⅜	59⅜	57½	57⅝	—2⅛
73⅞	74	400	Canadian Pacific	74	74¼	73	74¼	+ ⅝
15	16	100	Central Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
24⅜	24⅝	12,875	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25¼	24⅜	24½	—1
98⅜	98⅝	55,563	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100	100⅜	98¼	98½	—1½
10⅜	11	971	Chi., Ind. & Louis	11	11	10¼	10¼	— ½
34	34⅜	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
105⅛	105½	26,675	Chicago Gas	107⅛	107½	104⅞	105	—2¼
17½	17⅝	25,350	Chi. Great Western	18⅜	19⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1¼
41	43	400	Chi. G. W. pf., A	42	42	41½	41½	—1½
30⅝	31¼	700	Chi. G. W. pf., B	31	31½	30½	31	— ½
98½	98⅝	79,515	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100¼	100⅝	98	98½	—2¼
144	145	770	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145½	146	144½	144½	—1½
126½	126⅝	1,357	Chi. & Northw.	129	129	126¼	126⅝	—2¾
161	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	165	165	165	165	.....
2	2¼	6,350	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96	96⅞	94	94	—2
24	24⅜	6,250	Col. & H. C. & I. pf.	25⅜	26	25½	25⅝	—1¼
6½	7	400	Col. & H. C., all in, pd.	7	7	6	6	—1
5½	6	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	.....
50	58	500	Consolidated Ice	36½	33½	36¼	36½	.....
218	221	6,955	Consolidated Gas Co	227	227	215	221½	—5½
118	119	1,469	Delaware & Hudson	120½	120½	118	118	—3½
159	159½	710	Del., Lack. & West	160½	160½	159	159½	— ⅜
479	483	2,470	Denver & R. G. pf	49½	49½	48¼	48½	—1
12½	12⅝	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
131	133	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	.....
17⅜	17	4,420	Erie	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	—1½
42⅞	42	3,150	Erie 1st pf	42⅞	43	42	42	—1½
23¼	24	115	Erie 2d pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	—1
45	50	205	Evans. & T. H. pf	48	48	48	48	.....
...	...	100	Flint & P. M.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
36½	36¾	17,760	General Electric	39½	39½	35⅞	36⅞	—2⅝
10½	10⅝	800	H. B. Claflin Co	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
38	40	110	Homestake	38⅛	38½	38½	38½	.....
105¼	105⅝	2,770	Illinois Central	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	—2
44½	45	425	Illinois Steel Co	45	46	44	45	—4
10¼	11	135	Iowa Central	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
36	36	200	Iowa Central pf	36	36	34½	34½	—2½
7½	9	10	Kanawha & Mich	9	9	9	9	.....
23	23½	825	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23½	23½	23	23	—2⅝
42⅝	43	1,852	Laclede Gas	43	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅝
92	95	5	Laclede Gas pf	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	.....
20	21	420	Lake Erie & Western	21¼	21¼	20	20	—1½
76¼	76¾	2,081	Lake Erie & W. pf	78⅝	78¾	76⅛	76½	—2½
175	176	828	Lake Shore	176¼	176½	175	175	— ⅝
59⅜	59⅝	24,393	Louisville & Nashville	61¼	61½	59⅜	59⅝	—1⅞
100	100	17,290	Manhattan Con	103¼	103⅝	104	105½	—4⅝
121¼	122½	140	Metropolitan Traction	122	122	122	122	—2½
105	107	100	Michigan Central	106	106	103	106	—5⅛
26¼	27½	500	Minn. & St. Louis	28	28	26¼	26¾	—3
58½	60	1,130	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	60⅜	60⅜	58½	58⅝	—2¼
15¼	15½	1,410	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	—2¼
37⅛	37⅜	1,355	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	39⅛	39⅛	37¼	37½	—3½
34⅞	34⅝	24,723	Missouri Pacific	37¼	37⅜	34	34¼	—3½
28	30	200	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	—1⅞
38⅜	39	8,215	National Lead Co	40¾	41¾	38⅜	39	—1⅝
107	107	370	National Lead Co. pf	107	107	106	106	—1½
17	18	100	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	—2
96⅛	96⅝	5,000	New Jersey Central	98¾	98½	95⅜	96⅝	—2
111½	112	16,948	New York Central	113¾	113¾	111	111⅝	—2⅛
183	185	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	185	185	185	185	.....
16	16¾	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1
78	80	250	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	80½	80½	78¾	78¾	—1⅜
39	41	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	41	41	41	41	—1
17⅜	18⅜	520	N. Y., Sus. & Western	18½	18½	17¾	18	—1
40	40½	2,025	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	43	43	40	40	—3¼
41½	42½	1,477	Norfolk & Western pf	42¾	42½	42	42	—2½
5	5¼	420	North American	5¼	5¼	5	5	—1¼
19¾	20	13,300	Northern Pacific	20¼	20⅝	19½	19⅝	—2
52⅜	52¾	31,375	Northern Pacific pf	54⅜	55	52⅜	52⅞	—2
4	200	200	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	—1
18	18¼	10,040	Ontario & Western	19	19¼	18⅛	18⅛	—1¼
19⅝	21	230	Oregon Short Line	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
24⅜	35	9,740	Pacific Mail	36	36⅛	34¼	34¾	—2¼
11⅞	12	6,446	Pennsylvania Coal	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	115	—2
1	2	500	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
23⅜	23⅞	6,350	P., C., C. & St. Louis	26	26¼	23½	24¼	—3⅜
62¼	62⅝	870	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	64⅝	64⅝	62¼	63	—2½
179½	180	665	Pull. Pal. Car Co	180½	180½	180	180	—1½
26⅝	27	32,995	Reading	27⅞	28	26⅝	27⅛	—2½
54	54½	17,655	Reading 1st pf	56¾	56⅝	54	54½	—2
33	33⅜	3,200	Reading 2d pf	34⅜	34⅝	32½	33	—2
7⅞	7¾	500	St. J. & G. I.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
49	49	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	120	St. L. & San Fran	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	350	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55	55	54⅝	54½	—1⅜
20⅝	21	450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	21¼	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—1
5⅝	5⅝	310	St. Louis Southw	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	.....
12⅜	12½	370	St. Louis Southw. pf	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	15,290	St. Paul & Omaha	86	86⅜	84¼	84½	—2¼
20	21⅜	900	Southern Pacific	21¼	21½	20⅞	21	—2⅛
11¾	11⅝	1,615	Southern Railway	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—2
34⅝	34⅝	16,525	Southern Railway pf	36	36	33⅝	34½	—2
6¾	6¾	1,400	Standard R. & T.	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	—⅛
31¼	31½	9,620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32¼	32¼	30¾	31¼	—1⅞
12⅞	13	3,750	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	12⅞	13	—1⅞
22¾	22¾	33,970	U. P., 1st in. pd.	22⅞	23⅛	21⅞	22	—1
9	9	8,296	U. P., Denver & Gulf	9	10	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
44	47	119	United States Express	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
8⅞	9	1,700	United States Leather	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
67¾	67½	9,715	U. S. Leather pf	68⅜	68⅜	67	67½	—1½
17½	17⅝	370	United States Rubber	18	18	17½	17½	—1½
67⅜	68¼	515	U. S. Rubber pf	69	69	67½	67⅝	—1½
7	8½	1,225	Wabash	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
21⅝	21¾	8,895	Wabash pf	23¼	23½	21⅝	21¾	—1⅝
108	111	35	Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	108	108	.....
91	91¼	18,883	Western Union Tel	91	93⅜	91	91¼	—2⅜
...	110	100	West Shit. St. Ry	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	.....
23⅜	24½	3,370	Wheeling & L. E.	24½	25	24	24½	— ⅛
14½	17⅝	875	Wheeling & L. E. pf	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
2½	3½	100	Wisconsin Central	3	3	3	3	— ¼
Sales.....		886,200						

Silver.

59	60	1,000	Bullion certificates	60	60	60	60	+2

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112⅛	Com. Cable	170	..	Minn. Iron	58	59
4s, c., 1907	113½	114	Consol. Coal	41	..	Morris & Essex	168	170
4s, r., 1925	125	127½	Den. & R. G.	11½	14½	National Starch	9	12
4s, c., 1925	125	127½	Detroit Gas	48	51	Nat. St. 1st pf	80	90
5s, r., 1904	114¼	114⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	30	40
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114¾	Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4½	New Cent. C	8	9
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½	Norfolk Southern	65	72
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn	..	113	Nor. & West	13¾	15½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..	Ev. & T. H.	33	36	Northwest. Tel	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Ft. W. & D. C.	17	19	Ore. Ry. & N.	40	50
			Gt. Nor. pf.	138	142	Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	72
Adams Express	156	160	G. B. & Western	..	40	Penn. Coal	340	370
Alb. & Sus	175	..	Ill. Central l. l.	..	97	Peo. & Eastern	6	8
Alton & T. H.	60	61	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Coal	120	130	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	Quicksilver	2	3
Am. Tobacco pf	112	113	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4½	Quicksilver pf	11	17
Ann Arbor	13	15	K. & D. M. pf.	15	17	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	187
Boston & Me.	175	180	Keokuk & West	33	37	Rio Grande W	22	24
Brooklyn Elevated	8	9	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Rio G. W. pf.	54	57
Buff., R. & P.	23	24	Long Island	42	46	R., W. & O.	119	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17	18
Capital Traction	56	..	Mah. Coal R.	128	..	St. P., M. & M.	122½	125
Chi. & Alton	162	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	145	147
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Sixth Avenue	190	195
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	60	S. M.	6	9	T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Consol. Gas	88	90	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	..	..	Third Avenue	152	153
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Manhattan Beach	5	8	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	24	26
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Tol. & O. C. pf.	41	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1⅛	Mexican Central	6½	8	West. Union Beef	9½	10½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5				Wis. Central pf.	6	8
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	2						

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Chicago stock market was visibly affected to-day by the New York market. Nearly all the shares listed on the local 'Change fell off one or two points, and the trading was comparatively light. Diamond Match declined from an opening of 159 to 157½, but no especial activity was inspired by the slump. It closed at 158 for account. Biscuit opened at 61¾ and dropped by easy stages to 59⅝. It then rallied and closed at 60½ for account. West Chicago opened at 110½ and closed at 109½. Lake Street "L" was dull at 21@21¼ and Metropolitan "L" was quiet at 7. Alley "L" was fairly active on reports of possibilities, but it was off to 59 from an opening of 59½.

Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	66
Brewing & Malting Co	8⅜
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co	31
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	52
Chi. City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	158
Lake Street Elevated	21¼
International Packing Co	19
International Packing Co pf	45
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co	9½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	31½
N. Y. Biscuit Co	60½
N. Chi. St. Railroad	241⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½
W. Chi. St. Railroad	109⅝
Lake St. L., trust certificates	18⅝
South Side El. Railroad	58½
Metropolitan El	7

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The local market sympathized with the demoralization in New York to a limited extent only. As a rule Philadelphia stocks resisted reactionary influences astonishingly well. Especially was this the case with the Choctaw issues, which evidently are in strong hands. The effect of the recent placing of Pennsylvania Railroad stock in the unlisted branch of the New York Exchange was strikingly exemplified. Prior to that voluntary move of the New York Exchange, Pennsylvania was sought only by investors; but speculators now also see in it golden opportunities. The price was put up to 59⅜. To-day it reacted to 57½, mainly on the selling of the speculative contingent. The Reading issues also had a sharp relapse; also the Electric Storage Battery issues, Marsden, Philadelphia Traction, and Union Traction. In some of the stocks there was sharp recovery in pool and inside buying.

The most violent fluctuation aside from the arbitrage stocks, which followed New York's lead, were: Electric Storage Battery common, 31½, to 29½@29¾, the preferred 33½@32; Marsden, 22@20⅝@22@21½; Pennsylvania Heat, 17@16¾@16¾; United Gas, 83@82½@83⅜, and Welsbach Light, 48 @47½@48. The remainder of the list did not recover, but closed, as a rule, at the lowest prices of the day.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30⅜	30¼
Nor. Pac. com. trust certificates	19⅝	19⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	53	53¼
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅝
Reading trust certificates	14⅛	14¾
Reading 1st pf	27⅜	27⅝
Reading 2d pf	16⅜	16⅝
St. Paul	98¾	98⅝
Metropolitan Traction	121	123
Philadelphia Traction	71½	71⅝
Baltimore Traction	18	18½
Union Traction	11⅜	11⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	16⅝	16¾
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf	38	38¼
United Gas Improvement	83⅞	84
Electric Storage	29¼	29⅝
Electric Storage pf	31	31½
Welsbach Light	48	48½
American R. E. L.	6⅝	6⅞
Choctaw	9½	10
Choctaw pf	25⅞	26
Reading general 4s	85	85⅜
Electric & People's 4s	71	71¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$216,468,334
Gold reserve	146,757,888
Net silver	15,437,941
United States notes in the Treasury	38,258,194
Treasury notes of 1890	24,855,697
Total receipts, this day	770,081
Total receipts, this month	14,817,919
Total receipts, this year	72,926,638
Total expenditures, this day	825,000
Total expenditures, this month	17,464,000
Total expenditures, this year	101,152,936
Deposits in National banks	17,374,497
National bank notes received for redemption	131,800
Government receipts from internal revenue	403,089
Customs	319,432
Miscellaneous	47,600

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Chi, B & Q conv 5s		Oregon R & N 4s	
1,000	85	10,000	110	25,000	90½
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Den & Rio Grande 4s		Oregon Imp Co 1st	
1,000	81¾	6,000	80½	7,000	108
2,000	81	Detroit Gas Co 5s		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid	
100	80½	5,000	94	25,000	45½
1,000	81	East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		20,000	45
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		2,000	110⅞	10,000	44¾
10,000	83	East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		10,000	45
1,000	83¼	10,000	92	5,000	44½
1,000	83½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		25,000	44
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co certfs	37½	9,000	112¾	10,000	44½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Dull Day Among the Brokers—Some Brisk Bidding at Auction Sales.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold, for the estate of Mary T. Kane, for about $85,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 70 by 102.2.

Charles Buek has sold to Morris Nieman & Son the two five-story brick stores and flats 428 and 430 Amsterdam Avenue, each on a lot 25.6 by 100, taking in part payment the old three-story building 64 Fulton Street on lot 24 by 75. Mr. Buek intends to erect a ten-story fire-proof store and office building on this newly acquired property.

At the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $3,000, the two-story frame dwelling Pyne Street or Fulton Avenue, 625 feet northeast of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 157.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to David Reinhardt, for $5,100, over and above an incumbrance of $17,281.81, the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 31 Norfolk Street, west side, 150 feet south of Grand Street, 25.2 by 100 by 25 by 100. The bidding on this property was active.

The same brokers sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Helena B. Acker, for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling 1,307 Hoe Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Charlotte Place 25 by 100.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to John Palmieri, for $28,050, the four-story and one-story front building, with two-story brick extension, 179 Second Avenue, west side, 77.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, running west 120 feet by north 25.9 by west 5.8 by north 28 by east 25.8 by east 100 by south 28 to Second Avenue by south 25.9. The bidding on this property was unusually active.

Philip A. Smyth adjourned the sale in foreclosure of the six-story brick factory 231 Mercer Street, west side, 175 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 100, till Sept. 29.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. withdrew from sale in foreclosure the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, and brick factory at rear, 381 Broome Street, south side, about 50 feet east of Mulberry Street, 25 by 12.6 by 25 by 123.3.

August Kleinau sold, at Sheriff's sale, to the plaintiff, Anthony Clinchy & Son, for $89, the four-story brick stable 311 to 317 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, all title and interest of Carrie Magee on May 26. Mr. Kleinau adjourned the Sheriff's sale of the three-story brick and basement flat and dwelling, 20 by 34, with alley along its southerly side, 12 Columbia Street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Broome Street, 21.11 by 65, till Sept. 27.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, referee, 444 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 104.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $5,614.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 1,305 Hoe Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Charlotte Place, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 531 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 431 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 31 by 31.6, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,562.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 2,306 Second Avenue, east side, 53 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,829.

By Hartnett & Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 302 and 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 99.11, and 308, 310, and 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 151.5 feet west of Eighth Avenue, five three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $14,555, subject to other mortgages for $43,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 629 First Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 80, five-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 113 and 115 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 40.8 by 73; Harry Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 82.5; Clara L. Eakins of 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Ralph S. Townsend of 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Fulton Street, west side, 250 feet south of Elizabeth Street, for a one-story frame church, 51.8 by 77; Francis P. Moore, owner; William H. Hosfall of Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $5,500.

Legvire Place, east side, 131 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 34; John and Katharine Monohan, owners; Jean Mazean, architect; cost, $2,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 160 feet north of Cedar Place, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18.6 by 45; James G. Patton of 2,069 Third Avenue, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $9,000.

Halsey Place, east side, between Washington Avenue and Kinnear Place, for five two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 32; Barsley & Watson, owners; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $12,000.

Garden Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Bronx Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; John Rutando, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 419 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store and offices; Samuel Bachrach of the premises, owner; Bernstein & Stose of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 305 and 307 East Forty-third Street, to a five-story brick shop; the C. Graham & Son's Company of 309 East Forty-third Street, owners and architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 71 and 73 Franklin Street, to two five-story brick mercantile buildings; Warner Brothers' Company, owners; Rossiter & Wright of 94 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Kelly Street, to a one and three story frame dwelling; Frank McSherry, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 2,582 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling; Harry Hinneke, Jr., owner; William Graul of 3,160 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John H. Grafacap of 980 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

AVENUE B, n w corner 12th St, 108x105, Unionport; Elizabeth Volz to Adam Schaefer $9,000
BRADHURST AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 143d St, 26.5x—x26.3x80.8; Thomas H. Bell and others to Samuel J. Luckings and another 27,000
DECATUR AV, e s, 100 ft s of Scott Av, 50x120; Edward Elliott and wife to Fannie G. Horne 3,000
DELANCEY ST, 300, 25x100; Hedwig Hafker to Leonard G. Preusch, ½ part 1
DELANCEY ST, 298; Hedwig Hafker and others to Charles H. Kranichfeld, assignee 1
GRAND ST, 415, 25x100; Martin Herman and another to Samuel Wacht, two-thirds part 1
GRAND ST, 415, 25x100; Martin Herman and others, executors and trustees to Samuel Wacht, one-third part 7,750
HOE ST, w s, 222.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Martha C. Lavelle to Nicholas Hashagen 10
JEFFERSON AV, w s, 120.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 400x182.8x irregular; George C. Austin, referee, to Louis Eickwort 13,500
LOT 121, Block C, and Lot 367, Block K, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Theodore H. Pratt 1,790
MOTT ST, 246 and 248, 50x90.1x50x90.5; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Bernard Mayer 1
VERMILYEA AV, e s, 75 ft e of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Jacob Hess to Elizabeth Frausmann 1
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 266 ft n e of 169th St, 24x150; Louis Schneider and wife to Elizabeth C. Specht 6,000
7TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x75; Henry Rothschild and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another 10
11TH AV, n e corner of 50th St, 49.11x28x49.7x23; Henry Blenderman and others to Charles J. Schmidt 33,500
10TH ST, 418 East, 22.9x92.3; Michael Link and wife to Edmund Penker 1
14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 24.1x103.3; Nathan Strauss and wife to Henry L. Slade 1
17TH ST, 15 East, 25x72.8; Amelia R. Vigouroux as administratrix to Emanuel Heilner and another 100
20TH ST, 305 East, 20x90; Louis C. Weed to Mary and Ellen Welstead 100
39TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Louis MacGregor, otherwise Lewis McGregor, to Thomas Dooner 100
43D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 6th Av, 50x200.10; Frederick Billings to Edward G. Balley .. 100
84TH ST, 100 West, 27.6x102.2; J. Elmer Briggs and wife to John W. Benter 1
70TH ST, 8 West, 21x100.5; Charles L. Edey to Mary Edey 1
80TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x102.2; Helen M. Foley to Alonzo B. Kight 10
107TH ST, n s, 49 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.11; Mary E. Dwinnelle to Dora A. Marshall 1
108TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Samuel J. Luckings and others to Thomas H. Bell and others, exchange and 1
110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Madison Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x83; Randolph F. McCord and wife to Caroline McCord 100
115TH ST, s s, 130 ft west of 4th Av, 25x100.11; William Bernhardt and wife to Dora Wagner 1
118TH ST, s s, 285 ft west of 5th Av, 25x100.11x irregular; John L. Speroni to Morita Tintner 1
135TH ST, 245 West, 25x99.11; Bernard T. Kearns and wife to Catharine E. Vocke. 1
136TH ST, n s, 175 ft east of 7th Av, widened, 50x99.11; George T. Rowe to John H. Leith and another 10
136TH ST, 597 and 599 East, 50x100; Charles B. Hayward to Mary E. Robinson 45,000

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Leopold, to Emanuel Forster; 126 2d Av, basement, 10 years ..... $720 to 1,200
DAVIS, Louis, to Frank Goldstein; 310 Stanton St, 3 8-12 years 540
HALLIGAN, Jane E., to Thomas E. Green; 694 Tremont Av, 3 years 7 months 900
KROGH, Thomas W., to Sigmund Tenner; 46 Great Jones St, part of, 3 years 3,400
SCHWEYER, Edward, to Mary Pickett; 342 1st Av, 4 10-12 years 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

BAILEY, Edward G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 43d St, 240 ft e of 6th Av, 50x200.10 to 44th St, 3 years 400,000
BELL, Thomas H., and George H. Groth and Edward B. Teichman, to Samuel J. Luckings and Joseph Carr; n s of 108th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 5,550
BETTMAN, David, and wife to Francis C. Reed; 131 and 133 East 59th St and 744 Lexington Av, 7 months 35,000
BJORKEIREM, Charles, and wife to John F. Steeves; s w corner of Crotona Av and Samuel St, demand 2,500
BRANDT, Jennie L., to Alfred Jaretzki; s w corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year 1,000
BROADBELT, William, to the Graves Elevator Company; 403 West 147th St, demand 1,500
CAIRNS, Jasper, and Emma E. R. Cairns to the Bowery Savings Bank; 400 Broome St, 1 year 15,000
CLARK, Henry S., and wife to George B. Upham; 123 East 26th St, 3 years 10,000
CLARK, Henry S., and wife to Alice C. Butterworth; 123 East 26th St, 2 years. 2,000
COHEN, Charles Abraham, to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., of George A. Thayer 35,000
DONOHUE, Thomas, to Louis MacGregor; 108 West 39th St, 10 years 35,000
D'ORANZIO, Frank, and wife to A. Victor Donelian; s s of 109th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100, 5 months 2,000
FLACHBART, Mary, to F. and William Ebling Brewing Company; e s of Eagle Av, 16.8 ft n of boundary line, Lots 57 and 58, and 202.9 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 500
FRANKENTHALER, Louis and Rachel, to Stephen Duncan; 426 East 66th St, 5 years 14,000
FRANSMANN, Elizabeth, to Jacob Hess; s s of Vermilyea Av, 75 ft e of Hawthorne St, 3 months 430
GORSCH, Arthur and Sophia, to Herman Nestrock; n s of 114th St, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 4 months 1,000
GRAB, Minnie H., to Harry S. Wallenstein; w s of Main St, 95 ft n of Silver St, 1 month 125
HASHAGEN, Nicholas, to Martha C. Lavelle; w s of Hoe St, (or Av.) 222.3 ft s of Home St, 1 year 500
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Amelie R. Vigouroux, executrix, &c.; 10 East 17th St, 1 year 37,500
HENNESSY, Edward, to Ellen Jc. Keating and another, trustees of Charles Kellogg; n s of 103d St, 280 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 16,000
HENNESSY, Susan, to Martin J. Earley; n s of 103d St, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,000
HILSMANN, Emil A., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New York; s s of 44th St, 290 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. 7,000
KNAUSS, Henry, to the Franklin Savings Bank of New York; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 10,000
LAMB, James A., to Richard C. Shannon; w s of Adams Av, 180 ft s of Columbine Av, 1 year 500
LAVELLE, Martha C., to Mary J. Stuart; w s of Hoe St, or Av, 222.3 ft s of Home St, 3 years 3,500
LOUIS, Samuel, and wife to Alexander Wyn, and another, trustees of Thomas Simpson; 390 West Broadway, 3 years.. 15,000
LUCKINGS, Samuel J., and Joseph Carr, to Thomas H. Bell and others; e s of Bradhurst Av, 52.11 ft n of 143d St, 1 year 1,500
MEEHAN, James, and wife, and John Shea to William Herz; e s of Union Av, 25 ft n of Dawson St, demand 3,300
MILLER, Albertina, and husband to New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 100th St, 3 years 48,000
MOON, Ida E., and H. Morton, to Benjamin T. Kissam; n s of 111th St, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 12,500
MOON, Ida E., and H. Morton, to Metropolitan Trust Company of New York; n s of 111th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 12,750
MOON, Ida E., and H. Morton, to Metropolitan Trust Company of New York; n s of 111th St, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 12,250
McGRATH, Michael J., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of Lexington Av, 20 ft s of 129th St, 2 years 4,500
O'HEA, William A., and wife to James Rogers; e s of Nelson Av, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 1 year 515
PENKER, Edmund, and wife to Michael Link and wife; 418 East 10th St, 2 years 1,250
RATBE, Fredericka, to Charles K. Beekman; s s of 124th St, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 8,000
RYAN, Margaret, to Lella H. B. Kissam; Lot D, map of Cedar Hill, plot of Powers Farm, 3 years 250
RYAN, Margaret, to Lella H. B. Kissam; Lot E, map of Cedar Hill, plot of Powers Farm, 3 years 250
SPECHT, Elizabeth C., to Louis Schneider; 1,329 Washington Av, 5 years 4,000
SCHAEFER, Adam, and wife to Elizabeth Volz; n e corner of Avenue B and 12th St, Unionport, 3 years 5,000
SLADE, Henry L., and wife to Archibald D. Russell; n s of 14th St, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 45,000
SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association; 839 10th Av, installments 3,000
SMITH, James F., to Charlotte Baxter; n s of 125th St, 155 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 2,200
SMITH, Louis J., and wife to Abigail J. Purdy; n s of 12th St, 105 ft w of Avenue A, Unionport, 3 years 2,200
VALKENBURGH, Auguste B., to Henry Weil; s s of 173d St, 50 ft e of Monroe Av, 5 years 6,500
WIZNER, Maks, and wife to Moses Kingler; e s of Attorney St, 100 ft s of Rivington St, installments 4,000
WALLACH, Moses K., to Kate Gerber; e s of 3d Av, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 4 months 17,000
WAGENER, Constantine and Dora, to Friedrich Seibel; s s of 115th St, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 13,000
WACHT, Samuel, to Martin Herman; 415 Grand St, 3 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAIRD, Henry M., Jr., to Susan E. Baird. 1,500
BECKERT, John T., to Francis S. Madden 15,200
BELL, Thomas H., and others to Samuel J. Luckings and another ..... Nominal
CABELL, Ethel E., to William R. Potts. Nominal
GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Seaboard National Bank 42,500
KINZLER, Moses, to Martin Storz ..... Nominal
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Eliza M. Dorsett .. Nominal
MARDEN, Francis S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 20,000
MARDEN, Francis S., to John T. Beckett. 14,000
PETTY, SOULARD, AND WALKER Realty Company to Alexander T. Watson, trustee ..... Nominal
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jacob S. Ehrich, as trustee.... 3,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ellenville Savings Bank 2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rosa B. Grotta 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Eliza Salmon, guardian, &c.... 10,000
WRIGHT, Elizabeth, to the Twelfth Ward Bank 2,000

Lis Pendens.

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 142d St, 25.1x73.11x25x71.2; Augustus E. Holly against Frank T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dunning & Fowler.
ELIZABETH ST, 240; Anna C. Cray against William J. and Frank Hanley, (partition;) attorney, James A. Lynch.
HOME ST, George St, Forest Av, and Morse Av, or old Boston Road, block; Morris Av, s w corner of 136th St, 200x250; Willis Av, w s, whole front from 133d to 134th St, 17 lots, each 25x100; Morse Av, 75 ft n of 5th st, 33x100; Spring St, w corner of Ella St, 156x229x340x325.8; Wall St, s s, Lot 28, map of Eltona, 75x271.4; Brown Place, s w corner of 136th St, 20x200 to 135th St, x20 to Morris Av; St. Ann's Av, w s, from 148th to 149th St, 24 lots, each 25x100; Mary J. Westerfield and another against Thomas Rogers, trustee, (action for the removal of trustees, &c.;) attorneys, Wilson & Wallis.
HOWARD ST, n e corner of Elm St, 51x111.3x 51.4x112; Gustav H. Schwab and another, executors, &c., against John G. Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.
VYSE AV, e s, 75 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Joseph Krenck against Niels Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Helderman.
21ST ST, 332 and 334 East; Yetta Jacobson against Moses Katz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leventritt & Nathan.
63D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x100.5; J. F. Kernochan, trustee, &c., against Anthony A. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.
61ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Henshaw, as guardian, &c., against William E. Finn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Henshaw.
106TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; John Calhoun against George F. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Simon Adler and others against John Thuren and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burr, Coombs & Wilson.
121ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 16x100.10; William M. Huckel, trustee, against Thomas Grogan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Scudder, Tappan, Seaman & Cox.
124TH ST, 214 West; Henry Levy against Jacob Levy and others, (partition;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.
136TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.4x 99.11, Ellen Toal against Andrews Soher, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.

Mechanics' Liens.

HARRISON AV, e s, 247.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 141.1x149.10; Frederick Bozenhardt against Euphemia Ringle, owner; Edward Anderson and H. B. Graham, contractors 73
NELSON AV, w s, 220 ft n of Devoe St, 25x70; Joseph Tesoro against Michael Toolan, owner and contractor 85
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 450 ft n of 122d St, 74.6x87; Duffy & McConnell against August Dexter, owner; Louis Beck, contractor 365
42D ST, 361 and 363 West; Martin Smith Laura Striefler and Deborah Husted, owners; Striefler & Son, contractors..... 244
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William H. Masterson against Frank D'Onnio, owner and contractor.. 100
113TH ST, 5 to 17 East; Richard J. Cullen against Jesse Rosenthal, owner; David Steinfeld, contractor 308

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—Hawley vs. Scribner. 2—Shrady vs. Logan. 3—O'Donnell vs. Thomas. 4—In re Bowne. 5—Fuller vs. Hughes. 6—Steinleisen vs. Hass. 7—Home Life Insurance Company vs. Nichols. 8—Anderson vs. Heine. 9—In re New York Piano Case Company. 10—Harrington vs. Harrington. 11—Oswald vs. Oswald. 12—In re Louisville Silvering and Beveling Company. 13—Byers vs. United States Realty Company. 14—Krinsky vs. Ginsberg. 15—Dyer vs. Springfield. 16—Fuller vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 17—Continental National Bank vs. Myerle. 18—Anderson vs. Heine. 19—Moss vs. Hosch. 20—Finch vs. Pendergast. 21—Louise vs. Louise. 22—Muller vs. Eller. 23—Gange vs. Hoogkamp. 24—Department of Buildings vs. Mittnacht. 25—Department of Buildings vs. Laemmle. 26—Schrank vs. Schlosser. 27—Cuthbert vs. Temple. 28—Ward vs. Page. 29—Hoffman vs. Supreme Boscowitz vs. Held. 30—New York Steam Company vs. Appleton. 31—People, &c. vs. Withers. 32—See vs. Murray. 33—In re Public Park, 123d Ward. 34—Paris vs. Paris. 35—De Soulard & Walker Realty Company vs. Pisciotta. 36—Ryan vs. Ryan. 37—Herzfeld vs. Strauss. 38—Anderson vs. Bateman. 39—Yeamans vs. Grant. 40—Lewis vs. Lewis. 41—Council of Catholic Benevolent Legion. 41—In re Rodman. 42—In re Dahl. 43—Simmons vs. Simmons. 44—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. 45—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. 46—Rahlwes vs. Harbocier. 47—Adams vs. Kuhn. 48—In re Merriam Company. 49—Myers vs. Wood. 50—Chevalier vs. Chevalier. 51—Conner vs. Conner. 52—Matter of Nissman. 53—Lewis vs. Lewis. 54—Moore vs. Moore. 55—Backman vs. Davies. 56 In re Franklin Avenue. 57—Wilson Brothers Woodware and Toy Company vs. Howell. 58—Landon vs. Lissberger. 59—De Miranda vs. De Carrillo.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., V., IX., and X.—Adjourned until the first Monday of October.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Friday, Sept. 24.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called. Trial Term, Part III., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III. and VI. for trial.
6192—Zwilling vs. Trosky. 6620—Importers and Traders' Bank vs. Meyers. 4678—Ramsey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4415—Muldoon vs. Hindig. 4597—Hennes vs. Burke. 3774—Wogin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5744—Sullivan vs. Hausgang.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Sept. 27.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., XI., and XII. for trial.
6795—Thadden vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6845—Chrystal vs. The Mayor, &c. 6474—Mallett vs. Howes. 3817—Taylor vs. Whitehead. 6013—Drahos vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3104—Subrada vs. same.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:00 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Frances Lyons, Richard S. Bacon, Stephen Henes, Herrmann Long, Isidore Daubresse, Stephen W. Ballou, Mary Lott, Andrew Prosch.
At 2 P. M.—George W. Dayton and Elizabeth Spiels.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Contested Wills.—1203—Alexander Rolston. 1303—Sarah Moore.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—William Monahan, John Johnson, and Patrick Costello. 2—Frederick Burns. 3—Victor Diamond. 4—Thomas Murray, Andrew Quinn, and Lewis Hirschberg. 5—John Edwards. 6—Dwight B. Barnes. 7—James Dillon. 8—Charles Schreiber. 9—Antonio Novello. 10—Bernard Bennes. 12—Giuseppe Calderaro. 13—Samuel Martin.
Pleadings.—1—George C. Wallace. 2—Joseph De Rosa. 3—Marcellus H. Bartlett. 4—Ali Omar, Ali Ben Khell, and Sahalla Alli. 5—James Galvin and James Cook. 6—Daniel Donohue. 7—Charles Weber. 8—Frank Delvano. 9—Ernest Bostwick. 10—Joseph Kaelin. 11—Samuel Jankowsky. 12—Patrick Henry. 13—James Murray. 14—Alva Van Dusen. 15—Louis Miller and Oscar Nephew. 16—Theresa Garofill. 17—Augustina Cartabelata. 18—Louis Cantiano.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.
1—Edward F. Green. 2—Alfred L. Pieton. 3—John McNamara and William Gray. 4—Daniel Smith. 5—Joseph Fischer. 6—William Callahan. 7—Raffaele Taglianti. 8—Antonio Pereda. 9—Hugh Ward. 10—Abraham Swart. 11—Martin Cmors. 12—Norman Pleasant. 13—Albert D. Brodie. 14—Michael Ostrinsky. 15—Francisco Brunelli. 16—Charles Eagan. 17—William Baird and Alexander M. Finlayson. 18—Isidor Josephstahl and Moritz Zelner. 19—James Kenny. 20—James Scanlon. 21—Otto Wilken.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Cadmus—George C. Austin. Dollbear vs. Smith (3 cases)—Thomas F. Donnelly. Cisco vs. Lowell—Edwar L. Patterson. Lane vs. Lane—Clifford W. Hartridge. Lippman vs. Turner—R. M. S. Putnam. Matter of Haviland—George G. Battle.
SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Holme vs. Stewart—William G. Davies. Bondy vs. Mauder, (2 cases)—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Lipser vs. Mauder—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Danzig vs. Haenschen—George W. Ellis.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.
COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Criminal business.
COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal business.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott S.—The accounting of Joseph H. Irvine, Maria Week, William Collins, Stephen Hickey, William J. Field, John Olsen, Estella Renan, Mary Hughes, Henry Rogers, James Gowdey, George R. Kappes, John B. Hutchinson, James Cropsey, Catharine Spaeth, John Curran, (motion,) Thomas Laurie, and Henry G. Pearce. The probate of heirship of Henry G. Wood, and Bryan Fagan. The estate of Eliot McCormick. The administration of Rachel Mahon. Rev. letters test. of Katharine Rauscher. Rev. letters administration of Michael Cavanagh.

Declared a Bond Forfeited.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 21.—The $5,000 bond put up by N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, 31 Nassau Street, New York, as a guarantee for their bid of $50,000 worth of bonds of Oyster Bay, has been declared forfeited. The town will now retain the bond, and will defend any suit brought to recover it. The bond was held by Supervisor Underhill, and when the bankers did not take the bonds, the Supervisor decided to act.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES

Wheat, No. 2 red	97⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	24½
Cotton, middling	6 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.45
Lard, prime	4.95
Molasses, O. K. prime	27
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	6¼
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	5⅛
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.30
Copper, lake ingot	11.25

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Flour barely steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91½@92c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@92c; No. 2 red, 92@92½c; No. 2 corn, 29@29¾c; No. 2 yellow, 29@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 19¼@19¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 22¾@23½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21¼@22½c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 30@45c; No. 4, free on board, 28½@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½@1.06¾; prime timothy seed, $2.60@2.62½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.30@$8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $4.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market made a slight net gain yesterday, after opening steady, at an advance of 4@8 points. There was considerable activity on the first call, as the result of buying orders, accumulating over night, and local disposition to cover short contracts, the latter stimulated by indications of cold weather in the cotton belt. Following this advance on the first call, however, the market eased off, and showed considerable irregularity, with the more active positions losing 3@8 points. On the decline, liquidation of long account was a feature, while the bear contingent was inclined to be conservative, on fears of cold weather. The decline was largely the result of increasing receipts at the ports, and advices from the interior pointing to a burdensome movement at the towns. The bureau report made its appearance at 12:40 P. M., at which time the market showed a net advance of 4@5 points. The bureau report was decidedly bad, except for some light improvement in Texas. Yet the report fell flat, and the market subsequently eased off a little. In the late afternoon the market was very quiet, but rallied a little just before the close on covering. Sales, futures, 97,600 bales, and the market finally steady, at 2@4 points net advance. Spot cotton quiet; 1-16c lower; middling uplands, 6 13-16c; middling Gulf, 7 1-16c; sales, 803 bales, including 600 bales contract and 203 bales spinning.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.58	6.58	6.53	6.53@6.57
October	6.50	6.53	6.47	6.49@6.50
November	6.51	6.52	6.47	6.48@6.49
December	6.56	6.56	6.48	6.50@6.51
January	6.50	6.60	6.53	6.55@6.56
February	6.63	6.63	6.60	6.59@6.60
March	6.66	6.68	6.69	6.63@ ...
April	...	...	...	6.66@6.68
May	6.74	6.74	6.70	6.70@6.71

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling, was as follows: New Orleans, 6 7-16c; Mobile, 6 7-16c; Savannah, 6 1-16c; Charleston, 6 1-16c; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 6

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Lakewood, N. J.
LAUREL HOUSE,
OPEN OCT. 1.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
OPEN NOV. 18.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.
Booklets of American and European Hotels.
FALL & WINTER RESORTS.
Also information and rates of
APARTMENTS,
in Hotels below. Call or address (stamp)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J. West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a. p., $3.50; e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $2
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1.50; a. p., $3
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a. p., $3.50; e. p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap. $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Panoras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, (W'm'ster.) St. Ermin's Htl., high-class, unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis) Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry) New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep, $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St, George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep, $1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser, Thurs., Sept. 30, 8 A M | Lahn Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Th., Oct. 21, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM
Fast Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM | Wms, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM | Werra Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM | Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.
The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 640 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 8 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'er W. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
And steamers for Alexandria Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM | Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM | Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Sept. 25, 4 P. M. | Patatia, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS.....Sept. 29 | PARIS .....Oct. 20
ST PAUL.....Oct. 6 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
West'n'd, Sept. 22, Noon | Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M. | Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Lucania Oct 2, 10 A.M. | Campa'a, Oct. 16 8:30 AM
Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon | Umbria, Oct. 23, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C. the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHEROKEE.....Thursday, Sept. 23
COMANCHE.....Saturday, Sept. 25
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55 (3.15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor Cars, Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8.55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1.50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55 P. M., 12:10 night, Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL, Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 ind. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 ind. Additional trains for Philadelphia from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 7:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 128 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55; (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Harrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave 9:05 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Monroe.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; B10:46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, 311:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 9:15 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) WAVERLY, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Board Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*1:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:40, 4:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington for Reading.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*9:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 273, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, WYANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Claus & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Corner of Broadway & Prince St.
CARRIAGES
of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of
BROUGHAMS
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Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city.
Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

EXCURSIONS.

FOLIAGE EXCURSION
TO THE MOUNTAINS.
LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION SEPT. 26.
ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 4:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:28 P. M.

HALF FARE
—TO—
NIAGARA FALLS
and return
VIA THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Opening of the New Steel Arch Bridge.
A GRAND THREE-DAYS' FESTIVAL.
Tickets good going on evening trains Wednesday, September 22d, and all trains Thursday, September 23d, except "Limited" trains; good returning

COURSE OF STUDY CHANGED

Trustees of the Normal College Approve the Recommendation of the Faculty.

THE NEW MANUAL TRAINING

Under the New System the College Course Will Begin Where the High School Studies End—City College's New Professors.

At their regular meeting yesterday the Trustees of the Normal College approved the new course of study as recommended by the Faculty and approved by the Executive Committee, and received the report of President Hunter as to the condition of the college.

The college opened on Thursday last with 2,487 students registered. The cases of certain candidates who failed in the entrance examination are under review, and it is expected that the decision on these cases will bring the total to 2,500, the capacity of the institution.

The new course of study has been prepared to comprise subjects included in the curriculum of the high schools, and the new system of manual training adopted in the schools. With the exception of the Normal senior year, a week consists of twenty hours, divided under the new course, as follows:

Normal Course.

Introductory Year.—History, 2; English, 2; Latin, 4; French or German, 4; algebra and geometry, 4; astronomy and elements of mechanics, 2, and manual training, with designing, modeling, and color, drawing and sewing, 2 hours.

Freshman Year.—History, 2; English, 2; Latin, 4; French or German, 4; algebra and geometry, 4; botany, 2, and manual training, with designing, modeling, and color, drawing and sewing, 2 hours.

Sophomore Year.—English literature and composition, 3; Latin, 4; French or German, 3; physiology and zoology, 2; mathematics, 2; physics, 3; music, 1, and manual training, with designing, modeling, and color, drawing and sewing, 2 hours.

Senior Year.—English literature, composition, and methods, 3; Latin, 3; French or German, 3; natural science, 3; psychology, principles of education, history of education, and school management, 4; manual training, with designing, modeling, and color, drawing and sewing, including methods of teaching these, 4, and methods of teaching music, 1 hour.

Academic Course.

Introductory Year.—History, 2; English, 2; Latin, 5; French or German, 4; algebra and geometry, 5, and astronomy and elements of mechanics, 2 hours.

Freshman Year.—English, 2; history, 2; Latin, 4; French or German, 4; algebra and geometry, 5; botany, 2, and drawing, 1 hour.

Sophomore Year.—English literature and composition, 3; Latin, 4; French or German, 4; mathematics, (algebra and trigonometry,) 4; physics, 3, and physiology, 2 hours.

Junior Year.—English literature, 3; Latin, 3; French or German, 3; natural science, 2; mathematics, (analytical geometry,) 4; pedagogics, 1; psychology, 2; music, 1, and drawing, 1 hour.

Senior Year.—English, 2; logic, (one-half year,) history, (ethics, and school law, (one-half year,) 1; Latin, 3; French or German, 3; mathematics, (calculus,) 3; geology and biology, (laboratory work,) 3; art and science of teaching, 3; drawing, 1, and music, 1 hour.

The Board of Trustees accepted the Bernard Cohen prize in English composition, to be offered to students of the Normal College. It was presented by David B. Cohen in memory of his father, and consists of the income of a one-thousand-dollar West Shore Railroad 4 per cent. bond. Bernard Cohen was a School Trustee, and, later, a School Commissioner.

The salaries of Miss Helen J. Cohen and Miss M. Christine W. Reade, teachers in the Normal College, were increased because of their long service and of the additional duties put upon them by the amended course of study.

City College Trustees.

As soon as the Normal College Trustees adjourned the Trustees of the College of the City of New York were called to order. Gen. Webb, the President of the college, reported 1,875 students registered and an actual attendance of 1,769. He suggested that Dr. Carlton L. Bronson and Prof. Joseph Allen be appointed to the college Faculty.

Dr Bronson is a graduate of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and is a professor at Yale University. Prof. Allen has occupied for six years a mathematical chair at Cornell. He is a graduate of Harvard. The Trustees approved both appointments.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was asked to authorize the payment of $327,000 and $23,000 for the site of the proposed new buildings on Washington Heights. An unfavorable report was made by the Executive Committee on the proposition to buy the block bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, Convent, and Amsterdam Avenues.

REVISED COURSE OF STUDY.

Instructions to the Principals on the Introduction of Manual Training.

Superinfendent Jasper yesterday sent to all the school Principals instructions as to the introduction into the schools of the new system of manual training. In the instructions the Superintendent says, among other things:

In the revised course of study which has been prepared for introduction into all departments of the school system there has been set aside a definite amount of time to be devoted to the manual training branches which now form a part of the regular curriculum. This time—four hours and one-half in the three upper grades and four hours in the remaining grades—is to be devoted to the study of drawing and various forms of constructive work.

It will be noted in the outline of this course that the apportionment of the hours to be devoted to the manual work is such that cooking and shopwork are to be pursued in schools having kitchens and workshops, while departments not so equipped are to follow the alternative courses of study, which have been arranged to occupy the same number of hours as the special subjects above mentioned. It will thus be possible at any time to have either shopwork or cooking substituted for the alternative courses without affecting other studies in any way.

Until further notice, however, all grammar schools without shops or kitchens will follow the alternative courses in sewing (for girls) or paper work (for boys) and in advanced designing (for boys and girls.) Supplies for the other alternative courses cannot as yet be furnished.

The Board of Superintendents is at work on a series of manuals to be included in one pamphlet containing an interpretation of each of the provisions of the course of study and a schedule of lessons for the ensuing year. A corps of special teachers of manual training will act as assistants to the Supervisor of Manual Training, and instruct and assist the various class teachers. The special teachers will have authority to modify the course to a certain extent.

Mr. Jasper concludes his circular of instructions by explaining that if the regulations set down are properly carried out, in September two years from now school can begin with all the upper classes instructed in the essentials of the course for the previous year and approximately up to grade.

A decree of the Board of Health that in future when a case of infectious disease occurs in a tenement house all children living with the stricken family shall be excluded from school until they bring with them clean bills of health from the Health Department, but that the exclusion shall not include any other children living in the house, was sent yesterday to all the school Principals

More Kindergartens Needed.

At the next meeting of the Board of Education Commissioner Greenough of the Committee on Instruction will recommend the establishment of eight new kindergartens in the public schools. Those already established have been found inadequate to the demand, and in the Hebrew Industrial Alliance Building, in East Broadway, two more are needed in addition to the three now in operation there.

If the board approves Commissioner Greenough's recommendation, the new classes will be established as follows: Two in the Hebrew Alliance Building, where there is ample room; three in the school in East Eighty-eighth Street, one new one in the Tremont school, and one in the school on West Thirty-seventh Street, near Tenth Avenue. There are now thirty-one kindergarten classes in the school system, and the eight that will doubtless be established before the end of the next month will bring the total to thirty-nine. Nearly all have been established within the last two years. The teaching force comprises forty persons including one general supervisor.

Women's Evening High School.

There is every indication that the new evening high school for women will open on Monday next with a large class. Already more than 100 students are registered, and 40 applications were received last night. Miss Katherine D. Blake, the Principal, is in attendance nightly at School No. 50, in East Twentieth Street, to receive the applicants and superintend the examination into their fitness. Applicants must be over sixteen years of age and must have attained to a certain standard of knowledge. The entire scheme is a new one, and the members of the Board of Education who are responsible for the establishment of the high schools purpose establishing more of such schools if the experiment succeeds.

The New Recreation Pier.

Superintendent Jasper has sent out notices to the Principals of schools on the east side, in the neighborhood of East Twenty-fourth Street, that school children will be welcomed to the new recreation pier on the East River on Saturday next on the occasion of its formal opening by the Mayor and the Dock Commissioners. Special accommodations will be provided for the pupils.

MRS. HIGGINS'S SPOOK FRIEND.

Ghostly Testimony in a Contested Will Case, But Witnesses Differ in Opinions on Insanity.

The atmosphere of Surrogate Fitzgerald's office is always more or less thick and ghostly, because all the faults and foibles and mistakes of scores of dead people are put in evidence there, but there was an unusual thickness and suspicion of presences yesterday during the continued hearing in the contest of the will of Elizabeth Pendleton Higgins, who died here last November and left the greater part of her estate of $100,000 to Dr. Edward E. Harris, her doctor, and his three daughters, with a number of bequests to charitable institutions, and only $5,000 to her husband.

The bereaved husband, Barton B. Higgins, and William S. Pendleton, a brother of the dead woman, hailing from New South Wales, are the contestants. They are trying to prove that Mrs. Higgins was not of sound mind when she made the will to which they object.

Dr. Georgiana M. Crosby was the leading spook witness. She said Mrs. Higgins had called for her several times to join her in expeditions into the spirit land with the assistance of several clairvoyants.

"Mrs. Higgins," said the witness, "told me that she wished to see and talk with her father, who had been dead many years, and to consult with him regarding several matters. She said the clairvoyants could bring him along whenever she wanted him, and asked me to go with her. I didn't care about meeting Mr. Pendleton myself. Personally, when I talk to men I prefer live ones."

Dr. Crosby told long stories of Mrs. Higgins's narrations to her of experiences among the spirits. She said Mrs. Higgins seemed to enjoy her trips to spirit land and conversations with departed persons, but in these enterprises the witness declined to engage. She said she considered Mrs. Higgins irrational.

Dr. Ashael Heath made a correction in his testimony as given on Monday. He had officially shown that he had been a Spiritualist since 1849. What he had intended to swear was that he had been a "specialist" since 1849. He had misunderstood the question asked him, and on seeing the report had decided that he preferred going on record as a specialist rather than a Spiritualist, as he might have to make a will himself. The change was duly noted.

Mrs. Harriet G. Stevens, who was companion to Mrs. Higgins, testified that the deceased was very fond of reading Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, playing euchre and chess, reading, writing, and weeping. The witness did not, on cross-examination, regard any of these exercises as evidences of a mind diseased.

"It is perfectly rational for a woman to cry," she said. "It does her good. I cry sometimes myself."

This witness told of Dr. Harris being closeted with Mrs. Higgins just before her death, of his removing a box of valuables, and having called at the house after Mrs. Higgins's death and demanded other property as her executor. Dr. Harris's wife had gone to the house, the witness said, and demanded Mrs. Higgins's sealskin sacque.

Charles E. Hotchkiss of counsel for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, temporary administrator of the Higgins estate, testified that among the assets of the estate there is a claim for $18,000 against E. Elliot pending before the Supreme Court in Monroe County, and another claim against the same property for an unknown amount before the Supreme Court of this city.

A recess was taken until Sept. 30.

RETURNED TO CAPTIVITY.

The Escaped Apprentice of the Terror Came Back to Prevent a Charge of Desertion.

William McAvoy, the apprentice boy who while confined in double irons on board the monitor Terror, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, escaped a few days ago, returned to the vessel yesterday and gave himself up. He is now on board the ship in irons, and will be confined to the ship's prison until he shall be tried before a court-martial.

McAvoy is an apprentice boy of the second class, and has been attached to the Terror for some time. He was put under arrest and confined to the ship in double irons for refusing to obey orders. When the vessel was floated into dry dock, about a week ago, he was allowed on deck, but was shackled and under guard.

Last Sunday night after inspection he was missing, and a search of the ship and the Navy Yard did not reveal his whereabouts. Later it was learned that he had left the ship and scaled the wall. McAvoy, who lives in this city, returned to the ship in time to save himself from being court-martialed as a deserter.

There has been dissatisfaction on the Terror for some time. The quarters for the men are said to be uncomfortable. The vessel leaks badly, and is looked upon as being unhealthy. Many of the crew have deserted, while not a few have been sent to the hospital suffering from various diseases.

The vessel has been at the Navy Yard for nearly six months because her machinery does not work satisfactorily. She was recently put into the timber dry dock to have her hull below the water line cleaned and painted.

Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, is anxious to have the Terror join the fleet, but it will be some time before the vessel will be ready for service.

The Kings County W. C. T. U. Meets.

The annual convention of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union began yesterday morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Three services were held during the day; in the morning were addresses by officers, reading of reports, and the transaction of routine business; in the afternoon were discussions on various topics, and at night Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky delivered an address.

Motorman Blepher Out on Bail.

Motorman Samuel Blepher of 767 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, who was in charge of the Bayonne trolley car which on Monday night ran down and killed eight-year-old Joseph Handel of 420 Jersey Avenue, was yesterday held on the charge of manslaughter. He was released on bail in the custody of the counsel of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Few Changes at Stevens Institute.

Prof. Henry Morton of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, returned from his country residence in the Catskills yesterday. He said that there will be no material changes in the Faculty on account of the deaths of Prof. Mayer and Prof. Wood. The institute opens to-day.

Despondent Man Tries Suicide.

John Kelly, fifty years of age, of 421 West Fifteenth Street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning in a boarding house at First and Grove Streets, Jersey City, by inhaling illuminating gas. He was removed to the Jersey City Hospital, where, it is said, his condition is serious. He was out of work and despondent.

Will Not Discuss the Shortage.

If the alleged shortage of $4,200 in the accounts of the Jersey City Water Department exists it will be made public next Monday, at a meeting of the Street and Water Board. None of the Commissioners will speak of the matter yet.

Keep it always in the house—it's the best life and health insurance, especially for children and old people, who are liable to catch their death from "Colds"—Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

MISS HARMON IS BAILED

The ex-Attorney General's Sister, Accused of Theft, Believed to be Mentally Disordered.

EXCESSIVE LITERARY LABOR

Her Friends Say that She Has Been in Very Bad Health and Has Been Subjected to Three Surgical Operations.

Florence B. Harmon, who was arrested on Monday in the jewelry shop of Hamrick & Co., on Broadway, near Eighteenth Street, on the charge of having stolen a ring set with diamonds and an opal from Oliver M. Farrand, a jeweler at 3 Maiden Line, on Friday last, was released yesterday morning on bail by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Miss Harmon is a sister of Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, who was Attorney General in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and of Eugene M. Harmon, the lawyer of 29 Pine Street.

Farrand, the Maiden Lane jeweler, says that on Friday Miss Harmon entered his shop and extracted a ring, which was valued at about $75, from a tray which he handed to her in order that she might examine its contents. He missed the ring immediately, and, putting detectives on her track, discovered, he alleges, that she took it the next day to Hamrick & Co. to have another stone substituted for the opal. Mr. Hamrick advised her against doing so, however, and she took the ring away, after giving her name and address, 38 West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Hamrick was induced to write her a note asking her to call and look at some new opals that he had received. When she came, bringing the ring with her, she was arrested by detectives in waiting. When informed of the charge against her she broke down and burst into tears. She denied, however, that her name was Florence B. Harmon, and said that she was Fanny Harrison of 143 West Sixty-ninth Street. Upon investigation it was found that no one of that name lives there. When arraigned in court she waived examination, and, her bail being fixed at $1,000, she was sent to a cell pending action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. John S. Seymour, the law partner of Eugene M. Harmon, appeared in court yesterday morning with Mrs. Schoen of 1,144 Park Avenue, a friend of the prisoner, and a physician, who went on her bond. Miss Harmon was then removed to the residence of Mrs. Schoen, which is a private sanitarium. She did not appear in court at the time that she was bailed, and Magistrate Cornell having the bond made out in private. Mr. Seymour said that she appeared to be in a dazed condition, and that he had great difficulty in getting her to leave her cell, where there was evidence that she had not lain down during the night. She has been in bad health for some time, and has had three surgical operations performed. He attributes the whole affair to a disordered mind, the result of ill health.

Mrs. Francis N. Bundy, at whose house, 38 West Twenty-fifth Street, Miss Harmon has lived since she came to New York, four months ago, said that she had complained of insomnia recently; that she seemed to be very nervous, and that she had ridden a bicycle a great deal for the sake of her health. She had been overworking herself recently for a magazine (The Owl) of which she is the editor, and Mrs. Bundy believed that there could be no doubt that her mind had suffered from the strain to which it had been subjected. She added that Miss Harmon did not recognize her when they met yesterday morning, mistaking her for a sister-in-law.

There was a physician present when Miss Harmon was removed from the Jefferson Market Court, he pronounced her on the verge of a complete collapse.

Both ex-Attorney General Harmon and Eugene M. Harmon, who went to Washington Monday morning, have been telegraphed for. Mr. Seymour received a telegram from the former yesterday morning, saying that he would leave Cincinnati for New York at once with a physician to attend Miss Harmon.

HE MARRIED THE WITNESS.

The Prosecution of Dr. Albanesius Hindered by Matrimony.

Dr. Otto H. Albanesius of Central Avenue, Jersey City, a dentist, was arraigned for trial before Judge Hudspeth, in the Hudson County Court, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to defraud insurance companies by setting fire to his house. Three fires occurred in the doctor's residence. At the third fire, two years ago, evidence of incendiarism was found by the firemen.

Since Dr. Albanesius was indicted he has married his servant, who was an important witness against him. Under the law the wife cannot testify against her husband.

FIFTH AVENUE BARRICADED.

Business Men on Nine Blocks Suffer from the Lack of Stone.

The many important business houses on the nine blocks on Fifth Avenue between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets are yet quarantined against "carriage trade" and vehicles of all kinds. The trenches for the water and gas mains were closed more than a week ago, and a great show of putting down asphalt was made. The net result of the week of work in that direction is one block finished and another partly finished. The other seven blocks are carefully fenced in at both ends and the sides, and occupied by machinery not in use, piles of stone and sand, and a variety of tools and material. The work has been so arranged as to cause the greatest possible inconvenience. The one completed block is inaccessible from each end.

A Department of Public Works Inspector who was watching a gang of men at work yesterday afternoon said that work had been stopped between Twenty-first and Twenty-third Streets because the supply of broken stone had been exhausted. He thought a start would probably be made today. Twenty men and two steam rollers were at work between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, the sidewalks on that block having proper curbing already. From Seventeenth to Twentieth and from Fourteenth to Sixteenth Streets the roadway is torn up ready for asphalting, thoroughly barricaded, and nothing is being done, while between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets the asphalting is finished.

The suspension of operations below Twentieth Street is caused, the Department of Public Works man explained, by the lack of stone for curbing. This stone comes from Ulster County. It is expected, he said, "every day." He hoped some would arrive to-day. After it came the work would be pushed right ahead and would probably be finished in a week.

The business men who see carriages driven on the side streets to the Fifth Avenue barricades and then turned and driven away with their loads of prospective customers are gnashing their teeth impotently.

Disappearance of C. H. Genslinger.

C. Henry Genslinger, who reorganized the Manhattan Athletic Club and later organized the Bohemian Athletic Club, has disappeared, and many tradesmen who supplied goods to the Bohemian Athletic Club are anxious to know his whereabouts. Mr. Genslinger went to Canada early in the Summer, and it was expected that he would return in the Fall, reopen the club, and clear off the outstanding indebtedness. Last month a friend of Mr. Genslinger received a letter stating that he would be back between the 1st and 15th of September, but he has not yet arrived. There is some talk of the creditors forming a company to run the club in their own interest.

Liquor Dealers in Convention.

The fifteenth annual convention of the New York State Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association began yesterday at Coney Island, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. About 400 delegates were present when the convention was opened, several delegations being on hand representing the interests of county associations throughout the State. Among the cities represented outside of Greater New York were Albany, Troy, Elmira, Buffalo, Binghamton, Syracuse, Ithaca, and Rochester. The delegates were the guests of the Hudson Brewing Company at Williamsburg last night.

Stern BroS

To-day

Special Values in Antique and Modern

Rugs

Parquet Flooring Laid and Finished At Very Low Prices

West 23d St.

FRANKLIN & CO.

Fall and Winter Opening

for Youths', Boys and Children's Wear of every description.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

5TH AVE. AND 28TH ST.

JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE

William Gantz, a Pressman, Makes the Perilous Leap into the River.

BUT LITTLE INJURY APPARENT

Precautions to Protect Himself from the Force of the Concussion—He Had Boasted that He Would Accomplish the Feat Unhurt.

William Gantz, a feeder in the pressrooms of the Manufacturers and Publishers' Printing Company, at 218 William Street, and who lived with his wife at 1,014 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday shortly before noon, thus apparently carrying out his boast that he could do it and survive without serious injury, and that, after all, it was by no means a difficult feat.

When Gantz reported for work yesterday morning, his foreman, Harry Riley, informed him that the press which he had been feeding was idle, and that there would be no work for him for a day or two. The other pressmen in the room heard this, and reminded Gantz that this would be an excellent opportunity for him to make good his boast that he could safely dive from the bridge. The young man thought for a while, looked intently at the sky as if for an omen, and finally determined to make the attempt. "All right, boys," he said; "you just look out this afternoon and see if I don't do it."

The foreman joined the other men in a derisive laugh, and jocularly remarked: "Well, say, Billy; you better go ahead before low tide sets in, or you will be stuck in the mud."

"Right you are," replied Gantz. "I'm off."

Preparations for the Jump.

The prospective imitator of Steve Brodie started for his home, put on an old suit of clothes, padded the trousers with cotton, and after a consultation with a friend, John Bergen, who had all along expressed his confidence in the feasibility of the venture, resolved to try his luck. He hired a truck, and, accompanied by half a dozen friends, drove to the bridge.

To keep up his courage, he laid in a fair supply of liquor, but, in spite of that, he made at least six or seven trips across the bridge before he could make up his mind and summon up sufficient nerve to make the leap. A gentle reminder from his friends that he was wasting time decided him. The truck upon which he was perched had just passed the tower nearest the New York end of the bridge and was going westward. An officer was on duty about 150 feet distant on the other side of the tower, and a crowd of loungers were leaning against the railing, watching the wreck of the Oneida immediately underneath the bridge, when Gantz suddenly removed his hat, coat, and vest and jumped on the railing.

For about a second he stood perfectly still. One arm was lifted above his head and the other was stiff at his side. Before the bystanders could realize what the man had in mind, he leaned forward and shot down into the river with lightning-like speed. For nearly a minute he was entirely hidden from view, and the group of spectators who had promptly rushed to that side of the bridge were about to deliver themselves of sympathetic remarks when a head bobbed up serenely from below, followed by a pair of shoulders and arms vigorously making for shore.

The Government tug Manhattan was just steaming slowly along the river when the look-out spied the daring jumper. He shouted "Man overboard!" and, seizing a line, threw it to Gantz, who lost no time in winding it around his body. Two sailors pulled him aboard. Capt. McConnell ordered him taken below and had him rubbed down with alcohol. The man was almost unhurt. He complained of a stinging sensation in both legs, but otherwise said he was feeling no ill effects of his venture.

Arrested and Taken to a Hospital.

The Captain then decided to take Gantz to the Barge Office, where he turned him over to the police, but Bridge Policemen Smith and Archibald had already reached the Battery when the tug landed there, and claimed the jumper as their prisoner. They had an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital in waiting, and Gantz was taken away as soon as he was put ashore. At the hospital his case was diagnosed as "bridge-jumping and submersion," according to the official entry. He felt a little lame, but the surgeon in charge said that there was nothing serious the matter with him, and that he would probably be discharged from medical care in a few hours, or at latest by to-day. He will then be taken to Oak Street Police Station, where a charge of attempted suicide will be entered against him.

Among the witnesses of the high dive were Henry Miner, a boss painter employed on the bridge; Marks Newman, a journeyman painter, and Harry Riley, the foreman of the pressroom where Gantz worked. Riley was standing at a rear window on the eleventh floor of the building at 218 William Street when the feat was performed, and had a good view of it. He feels quite proud of his feeder. "The young fellow," he said, "always has been quite an athlete, and has done some wonderful diving, but I never thought he would risk his life in that manner. However, when I saw him shoot down from the bridge straight as an arrow I rather thought that he would come to no harm. He was fairly well protected by pads in his clothes, and wore heavy shoes."

Gantz is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, stockily built, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is very muscular and possessed of a strong constitution.

Midair Views of the Capitol.

William A. Eddy returned from Washington yesterday to his home, in Bayonne, with thirty mid-air kite photographic exposures of the Capitol and the Congressional Library. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt advised him to explain the use of the kite camera by letter to the Bureau of Naval Supplies, to see if in the navy they cannot be used to discern vessels below the horizon line at sea.

Resigns Because of Marriage.

Miss Josephine L. Rochner of 180 Union Street, Jersey City, who for two years has been in charge of Postal Sub-Station J, at 133 Jackson Avenue, yesterday sent her resignation to Postmaster Robert S. Jordan. She gave as a reason that since June 13 she has been the wife of Edwin K. Lounsberry, the letter carrier attached to the station, and her husband wishes her to retire Oct. 1.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

It's the School Shoe

Whose cut and fit affects a child's comfort now and in after life, for this is the one worn the most, and if not right may spoil the feet for a life time. This Shoe is as near right as can be and low in price, too, considering the excellence of the material used and its perfect fit and wearing qualities. Button or Lace.

Sizes, 8 to 10½ —— $2.10.
do, 11 to 2 —— $2.75.

As they are made exclusively for us, the *same* cannot be found elsewhere at any price, *and we guarantee that Shoes of equal quality cannot be purchased for less.* It is our special business to furnish the best of everything for children, from Hats to Shoes, at the least cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONDUCTOR IMPROPERLY ISSUING STOPOVER TICKETS.—Anna V. Ray recovered judgment against the Cortland and Homer Traction Company, for being wrongfully ejected from one of its street cars, at Cortland, N. Y. Evidence was given on the trial tending to show that after Mrs. Ray, accompanied by her husband, had boarded a street car, the husband told the conductor that they wished to stop over at a certain point, paid two through fares, and received two tickets from the conductor, which the latter took from a book, punched, and said they were good for a stopover; that subsequently, when the plaintiff and her husband attempted to board the next car, their tickets were refused, and upon their refusal to pay additional fares, they were ordered by the conductor to leave the car at a point a mile and a half distant from their home. The Third Appellate Division, by Justice Merwin, affirmed the judgment, holding that the proof was sufficient to entitle the wife to maintain the action for her wrongful ejectment from the car, as the act of the first conductor in giving transfer tickets, containing on their face no limitation as to their use, was one within the scope of his apparent authority, and bound the railroad company to carry the passenger to the end of that route—notwithstanding the fact that the rules of the company, not communicated, however, to the passenger, gave the first conductor no right to issue stopover tickets to be used upon the same line, and authorize him to issue such tickets only in case the passenger was transferred from a point on one line to a point upon some other line operated by the defendant. The fact that no actual force was used by the second conductor toward the passenger, it was held, did not deprive her of her right to recover damages, and the indignity involved in her being compelled to leave a car in which others were riding was matter proper for the consideration of the jury.

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BURDEN OF PROOF OF NEGLIGENCE OF WAREHOUSEMEN.—When the elevator of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, at Ogdensburg, was destroyed by fire some years ago, and the grain therein was burned or damaged, the Liberty Insurance Company of the City of New York paid an insurance upon 10,000 bushels of grain stored therein, owned by Ladd & Smallman, and then recovered judgment against the railroad company for the amount, on the ground that the fire was the result of negligence on the part of the defendants. In a prior action, arising out of the same fire, against the same defendants, by the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, judgment was given in favor of the defendant, the referee holding that the fire was not caused by defendant's negligence. The theory of the plaintiff was that the arbor, so-called, at the foot of the lofting leg of the elevator, became overheated and set fire to the accumulations of dust there, and the fire was then transmitted through the weighing bin into the receiving bin, and thence through the wooden spout into the projection, there being communication through these different places. The Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the judgment in the first-named case, holding, by Justice Herrick, that the fact that an Appellate Court had affirmed a judgment in one action based upon negligence, to the effect that no negligence existed, was not conclusive in its decision of another action arising out of the same occurrence in which it was found by the trial court that negligence did exist. In such a case it became the duty of the Appellate Court to ascertain the cause of such difference, and to see from the opinion delivered whether the trial court came to the consideration of the case with any erroneous views as to the rule which should govern its decision. In this case the referee erroneously considered that, after the plaintiffs had proved the fact of the fire, the burden of proof then rested upon the defendants to show that they were not negligent. Where goods stored in an elevator were destroyed by fire, the maxim res ipsa loquitur was held to have no application, as fires often occur without negligence, and it was requisite that the plaintiff should go further and show from the attendant facts and circumstances that the fire resulted from the negligence of the parties in control of the elevator.

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COLT INJURED BY BUCKTHORN FENCE.—In an action brought by Augustus Stisser before a Justice of the Peace, in Madison County, to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries alleged to have been sutained by the plaintiff's colt from a buckthorn fence constructed by the railroad company, it appeared that the fence had been in use for fourteen years, and that no accident or injury had resulted therefrom or complaint been made of its character, and that it was not out of repair, (the question whether the fence was of a kind prohibited by statute not being considered.) A judgment in favor of plaintiff was affirmed by the County Court, but on further appeal was reversed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Herrick, Justice Landon dissenting, that plaintiff was not entitled to recover. The lot where the accident occurred was partly fenced by buckthorn and partly by barbed-wire fence; the portion built by the defendant was buckthorn. The court held that the only questions were whether the fence was a proper and suitable one, whether it was properly maintained, and whether the plaintiff discharged the duty that was incumbent upon him.

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REPRESENTATIONS NOT PROVED TO BE FALSE.—Alfred B. Lehman brought an action in a Justice's Court in Fulton County to recover damages from Jacob Frank caused by the latter's alleged false and fraudulent representations made to the selling agent of a firm to induce him to sell to defendant upon credit a quantity of meat. The plaintiff recovered judgment, which was affirmed by the County Court. The Third Appellate Division directed a reversal, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the testimony of the agent who sold the goods upon the faith of the statement made by the defendant, the purchaser, that he was solvent, and that a third party would guarantee the payment, to the effect that when the agent demanded payment for the goods from the third party, the latter denied his responsibility and said that the statements made by the purchaser were false, and that the purchaser knew them to be so, did not, in the absence of the sworn testimony of the third party himself, afford such proof of the falsity of the purchaser's representations as was necessary to sustain a recovery against the purchaser in an action based upon such alleged false representations. Nor did the fact that when the purchaser made the representations in question he told the agent that the guarantor was away from home then, but would return soon and the agent could then see him, constitute such a reference to the guarantor as would make his subsequent statements in the matter authoritative admissions against the purchaser.

"Facts and Figures" is the name of our Fall book.

The "facts" are how to dress; the "figures" are two kinds:—numerals—prices, and human figures—pictures.

Write for it.

Fall overcoats are cut shorter than ever; our prices are cut according to the cloth; $12 to $30.

We clothe the boy and clothe him best.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MORE EXCURSIONS WANTED

Visiting Merchants Would Come Here Much Oftener If Travel Cost Less.

EXTENSION OF TIME FAVORED

Small Dealers in the Interior Have Money to Spend—The Period of Business Stress and Poverty Over—Good Reports from Buyers.

More frequent reduced-rate excursions from interior points to New York are desired by the out-of-town buyers. A record kept of the number of visiting merchants who have said that they would come to this market oftener if they could get lower rates on the railroads shows that a large proportion of the persons who have called at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association feel in that way. Mr. W. D. Ewer of J. N. Ewer's Sons, general merchants of Youngstown, Ohio, and New Castle, Penn., spoke as follows yesterday:

"While I am sure of the benefits to be derived by both New York and out-of-town merchants through the efforts of your association, in the stimulation of general trade, I also think that even a greater stimulation of trade and consequent benefit would ensue if the association would make its excursions at more frequent intervals, or would lengthen the period of time in which the buyers could get the excursion tickets. This, I presume, will be done as soon as the association is able to obtain the necessary concessions from the railroad companies. Of all years since 1892 this was the one for the work of the association to do the greatest good. It is the best idea which could possibly have been devised to promote and foster trade, and trade was just commencing to revive. With us this is especially marked. Youngstown is the iron centre of this country, and times were so hard with us there that from June, 1892, to 1893 we had 2,200 families, more than one-third of the population, on the hands of the County Trustees for actual charity. Matters improved after that to a slight degree, but the hard times did not disappear until this season.

"Now everything is active at the furnaces, mills, factories, and stores. All the plants are running on full time, and many of them are using three shifts to run night and day in order to fill orders. I can say about the same thing of New Castle, in fact, more, as it is considered now to be about the most active town in the country."

W. K. Rose, representing the Chandler Mortgage Bank of Chicago, was one of the recent callers at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association, and he said: "I judge that there is an improvement in business from the fact that the people are now seeking to buy mortgages for investment. This shows a restored confidence."

F. W. Kenny, dry goods merchant of Buffalo, said: "Your excursion idea is a good one. It certainly bringing much new trade to New York, and will continue to do so if made permanent. Business is becoming very brisk with us. Our tradesmen have money, and are willing to spend it in New York."

H. Gotschalk, dry goods and millinery, of Chester, Penn., said: "I do not know when I have seen the market so active as I find it on this trip. Business in my vicinity is good. Hard times are gone, and we all look forward to a busy season this Fall and Winter."

The new active members of the association enrolled yesterday are: Provident Savings Life Assurance Society; Bankers and Brokers—Charles Fairchild & Co.; Wholesale Druggists—E. Fougera & Co.; Wholesale China Dealers—The Holtz & Freystedt Company; China and Glass—Davis Collamore & Co.

GOING TO NASHVILLE.

Meeting of the Committee of Merchants to Arrange for the Trip.

A meeting of the special committee of merchants appointed to arrange for a delegation to attend the celebration of New York Day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, in Nashville, met in the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday afternoon. John C. Juhring presided, and the other members of the committee present were Albert C. Hall, Daniel P. Morse, Charles H. Webb, John C. Eames, George C. Miller, G. Blumenthal, Ludwig Nissen, Charles W. Colton, and William P. King.

It was decided to make an extraordinary effort to have Greater New York represented by a large and influential delegation. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of getting New Yorkers of National repute to head the delegation to Nashville, and a sub-committee was appointed to call on the prominent business men here and endeavor to enlist their interest in this project. The three days set apart for New York State and Greater New York at the Exposition are Oct. 11, 12, and 13. Monday, the 11th, will be Brooklyn Day; Tuesday, the 12th, will be New York State Day, and Wednesday, the 13th, New York City Day. The delegation of New York merchants will be in Nashville on the first of these three days, and the greater part of the delegation is expected to remain there throughout the week.

Word was received at yesterday's meeting that Brooklyn will send a large delegation of business men with a military escort composed of men from the different National Guard regiments in that city. A resolution was adopted authorizing the sub-committee to co-operate in making arrangements for the trip with any other organizations or commercial bodies.

Gas Companies to Consolidate Soon.

In spite of the recent decline in gas stocks the rumor was persistent yesterday that the announcement of a consolidation of all the local companies will not long be delayed. A published statement of the economies to be effected takes into account the officers and employes who can be dispensed with, and estimates them at 5,000, with a yearly pay roll of $5,000,000. Other savings are to come in the concentration of the sources of supply and liberation of blocks of real estate.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:10 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN

3D WEEK. UNABATED SUCCESS.

"The authors have held the mirror up to the days of the South Sea Bubble, and the whirl of those days is reflected in this play."—Herald.

CHANGE ALLEY....CHANGE ALLEY

The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8.15. SAT. MAT. AT 2.

HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON and company, including Wm. J. Le Moyne. Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy

A Coat of Many Colors.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 15th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

HERALD Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. 300th (Souvenir) Performance, Sept. 25. RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS." GREAT SUCCESS OF BOSTON CO. *** Rice's Elaborate Production, "The French Maid," Sept. 27. Seats on sale To-morrow.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. Machinery in motion. Electrical Inventions. Pure Food Show. Concerts AFTERNOON & EVENING. ADMISSION ENTIRE EXHIBITION 25c.

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